

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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PR C INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

B 1

U.S. CONCERNED OVER WARSAW PACT MANEUVERS

OW060712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 5 Mar (XINHUA)--The State Department disclosed that more than 25,000 troops from the Soviet and other Warsaw Pact countries will hold manoeuvres in and around Poland later this month. U.S. State Department spokesman William Dyess said there is no indication that an invasion of Poland is imminent, but he did say that the United States is concerned about the military exercise. "We are closely monitoring the situation," he said.

The spokesman said that there is no change in the status of readiness of Soviet troops around the Polish border except that they are preparing for the manoeuvres. "Poland should be free to solve its problems without any outside interference," and "such outside intervention in any form would have grave consequences," he noted.

HAIG REAFFIRMS U.S. POLICY ON EL SALVADOR

OW051226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said today that the United States is supporting the Government of El Salvador and he does not see "any change" in that policy. He was referring to a statement yesterday by a former Salvadoran intelligence officer who tried to provoke a coup to overthrow the civilian-military junta. The officer, Roberto d'Abuisson, had called for pure military rule and alleged that the U.S. would "favour" a military takeover. To this, Haig said: "I want to emphasize that this does not represent the U.S. policy in any way. It is counter to the policies we have been implementing and pursuing in El Salvador, and such an outcome would have serious consequences on our ability to continue to pursue those policies."

A CBS-TV report said that Haig's statement "reflects some worry here the right wing effort to overthrow the Duarte government could be successful, something it is hoped here will not happen."

Sources here say there is an increasing strain between the Duarte government and the military on two issues--agricultural reform and the possibility of a negotiated settlement of the conflict in El Salvador. Reports from San Salvador said that the junta today ordered the arrest of d'Abuisson on charge of plotting a coup. D'Abuisson was also implicated in an aborted coup last May. He was arrested by Majano, then member of the junta, and was released later because of the opposition to his arrest from the military. He has since remained in hiding.

Today, unidentified gunmen opened fire on the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador. The Salvadoran authorities said that it might be the work of anti-government guerrillas.

WEINBERGER REQUESTS INCREASE IN DEFENSE BUDGET

OW051235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger asked the Congress today for a \$32.6 billion increase in the defense budget over the next two years for strengthening the armed forces to face the fast Soviet military build-up and the Soviet challenge to vital American interests around the world. Presenting "FY 1981 and FY 1982 Department of Defense budget revisions" to the Senate Armed Services Committee, Weinberger suggested a net additional supplemental request of \$6.8 billion for FY 1981, bringing the total defense requirement to \$178.0 billion for total obligational authority. The FY 1982 budget request is being increased by \$25.8 billion to a level of \$222.2 billion. In terms of real growth, the 1982 budget request is nearly 15 percent over the revised 1981 level.

The proposal amounted to the largest increase in peacetime military spending ever sought by an incoming administration.

The budget revisions are designed to increase readiness of the U.S. forces, to improve the ability to recruit and retain personnel, to modernize the forces, and to ensure the supremacy of the U.S. Navy which will get the lion's share of the total defense budget. The Rapid Deployment Force and operations in the Indian Ocean will enjoy great benefit from the new budgets.

Explaining the necessity of the budget increase, the defense secretary said in a statement, "We are being forced into a continued and, apparently, long-term military and political competition with the Soviets, and we are not maintaining a competitive position."

He told the senators that the CIA estimates of the dollar cost of the Soviet military effort show it to be approximately 50 percent larger than the United States. In the last ten years, the cumulative excess of Soviet military investment over the United States is \$355 billion.

It is neither reasonable nor prudent to view the Soviet military build-up as defensive in nature, Weinberger stated. It would be dangerously naive to expect the Soviet Union, if it once achieves clear military superiority, not to try to exploit their military capability even more fully than they are now doing, he added. He warned, "If we continue at anything like the levels of expenditure of the recent past, by the middle 1980's we will clearly be second in military power to the Soviet Union, with all of the consequences that would entail for our own security, the cohesion of our alliances, and the worldwide protection of our interests."

The defense secretary went on to say, "We have clear evidence of aggressive Soviet activity around the globe--including the training and support of terrorists; the use of military assistance and proxies, as in the case of El Salvador; the implicit threat of direct military intervention; and, in Afghanistan, actual invasion." "This Soviet activity, unchallenged in recent years by the United States, has led to Soviet gains and the growing perception that the Soviets and their proxies can act with impunity. This trend must be halted and then reversed," he stressed.

Weinberger particularly mentioned the area of southwest Asia and the Gulf. "We must have a presence in the region, and there must be facilities there that we can use to make our presence credible. There must be no doubt about our intentions toward this region," he emphasized.

In Europe, he said, the United States is determined to demonstrate once again to its allies "the reliability and value of American friendship." The United States, he reaffirmed, is committed to the modernization of theater nuclear forces in Europe.

He also said the United States will not neglect its commitments in the Asia and Pacific region, in Africa and in Central America and the Caribbean.

REPUBLICAN LEADER WARNS AGAINST SOVIET SUBVERSION

OW060120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 5 Mar (XINHUA)--Senate Republican leader Howard Baker said that he regarded El Salvador as a country chosen by Cuba and its master the Soviet Union to intensify and increase their activities of subversion. This "may have been a first effort to test the new American President," he said.

Speaking at a press conference in the Capitol today, Baker said that as part of America's new foreign policy, the new administration has reacted to the Cuban and Soviet challenge with stern warnings that "they don't mess around in this hemisphere." He warned that the Soviet Union should stop supplying ammunition, materiel and equipment to the insurgents in El Salvador, and Cuba should stop the business of trying to export their diplomatic and military mischief to Nicaragua and El Salvador. "We are not going to give Cuba and the Soviet Union a free ride in this hemisphere any more, and they should know that," he stressed.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. STRATEGISTS' RESEARCH PAPER

HK051104 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 81 p 6

[Report: "Research Report by Some U.S. Strategists Urging the United States To Strengthen Defenses and Unite With its Allies To Deal With the Soviet Global Strategy"]

[Text] The San Francisco Contemporary Problems Research Institute in the United States recently published a research report entitled "From Feeble to Strong." It is made up of articles by noted U.S. strategists Nitze, (Van Cleve) and Admiral Zumwalt. In an article published by the British Institute of International Studies, (Geoffrey Stuart-Smith), director of the institute, said: This report shows sound judgment in its analysis of the Soviet global strategy, the weaknesses of the United States and the remedies. He strongly hoped that the Reagan administration would strive to act on the main part of the proposals contained in the report as quickly as possible.

The report points out: The Soviet Union has formulated a global strategy. Its short-term goal lies in the Third World and its ultimate goal is to conquer "the Free World." It hopes to "achieve this goal by threatening the passageway of the West to raw materials and by disintegrating the allied West." The Soviets have a huge military machine, but they prefer to threaten the West by the roundabout method of subversion than to make a direct offensive against the West. This "makes the political impact of the changes in the balance of military forces most significant."

The main part of the West's oil supplies come from the Persian Gulf. This situation is of global importance. After discovering this weakness of the West, the Soviet Union has taken the appropriate actions. In 1950, the Soviet Union could not use a single port in the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean and the west Pacific (not including Japan) to berth its vessels, whereas the Americans had 27 ports for use. By 1979, however, the Soviet Union could use 17 of the ports in this important region, whereas the number of ports available to the United States had been reduced to 10. According to the report, this shows the decline of U.S. influence and strength in the world.

Commenting on the weaknesses of the U.S. strategy, director (Stuart-Smith) said: "The trouble with the past lies in the failure of previous U.S. Administrations to consider problems from a global angle. They tended to see the world as divided regions and think that the problems of each region can be solved separately."

The report says that the U.S. strategy no longer suits the changing world situation. During the past decade and more, the international political and economic situation has gone through extraordinary changes and the balance of strength all over the world and in various localities and the general interrelations between different forces of the world have also undergone radical changes. However, the United States is still using "the late-1960's strategy of 'fighting a half war,'" even though the Carter administration put the stress on checking the Soviet invasion in the NATO regions. The United States' consideration of fighting a world war is far from being sufficient. In short, the U.S. "conventional strategy and nuclear strategy have lagged far behind the times."

What remedial action should the United States take? The report says: "The United States should continuously increase its defense expenses and tell the world that "the United States has waked up from a long sleep and will continue to remain sober-minded and to be vigilant throughout the 1980's and thereafter." If its defense expenses do not exceed its total defense expenses over the past 10 years, the outcome will be: It basically cannot guarantee maintaining a balance with its strategic nuclear force; it cannot rectify the imbalance of nuclear forces in the European war zone; it cannot contribute toward building a powerful conventional deterrent force in the NATO regions; it cannot strengthen the U.S. Navy; it cannot build a flexible and mobile combat unit; and it cannot step up the preparedness of the existing U.S. forces.

The report also discusses the question of the distribution of financial and material resources for the future development of military strength. It says that priority should be given to considering the question of the strategic nuclear umbrella. The United States has always been and will continue to be superior in the contention in this aspect. In a war against the Soviet Union, if the United States is not sure of having a strategic nuclear umbrella to check the escalation of war, then it will be unable to resort to any other military forces. For this reason, it "should give priority to considering the strategic nuclear force." It "should give priority to considering its navy." Logistics support has not been ensured for air transport. Only when there is a powerful navy to "maintain essential maritime transport" will it be possible to fight a war in the future. Otherwise, overseas war operations will not have logistics support.

The report stresses that the United States must unite with its allies to cope with the Soviet challenge. No matter how fast the United States may increase its defense budget in the future, "the United States cannot do the job alone" but "must coordinate with its allies of the Free World in coping with" the Soviet "challenges" all over the world. The Afghan incident has clearly demonstrated this point. Only when the Western countries regard the United States as their principal partner will it be possible to protect the sealane in the Indian Ocean. Only when the United States regards its Western allies as its principal partners will it be possible to defend the highways and railways in Europe.

Director (Stuart-Smith) held that "the prospects will be very promising" if the Reagan administration adopts and carries out the proposals put forward in the research report.

REPORT ON ELECTIONS AT 26TH CPSU CONGRESS

OW060257 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1657 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--According to an official Soviet announcement, the 26th CPSU Congress elected 319 Members and 151 candidate members of the Central Committee and 75 members of the Central Auditing Commission. The new Central Committee then elected 14 members and 8 candidate members of the Politburo and 10 secretaries of the Secretariat. The characteristics of the leading bodies newly elected at this congress are:

1. All Politburo and Secretariat members are incumbents.
2. Brezhnev's relatives and close followers have again been promoted; in an exceptional development, Brezhnev's son Yuriy and his son-in-law Churbanov have become candidate members of the Central Committee; and all of Brezhnev's assistants have become members of the Central Committee. Meanwhile, Gordiyenko, first secretary of the party committee of Dneprodzerzhinsk, Brezhnev's hometown, was also promoted to candidate member of the Central Committee.
3. Important members of the KGB were raised still further. KGB First Deputy Chairman Tsvigun and Deputy Chairmen Tsinev and Chebrikov were promoted from candidate members to full members of the Central Committee. At the same time, the number of military people in the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission was increased by eight.
4. Attention was given to a number of persons in charge of ideological work. Director Arbatov of the United States of America and Canada Institute; Director Inozemtsev of the World Economic and International Relations Institute; First Deputy Chief Zagladin of the International Department of the Central Committee; chief editor Kosolapov of KOMMUNIST and First Deputy Chief Rakhamanin of the Liaison Department of the Central Committee were promoted from candidate members to full members of the Central Committee. Bovin, IZVESTIYA's political commentator, has become a member of the Central Auditing Commission.
5. It is noteworthy that, in addition to the party and government leaders purged after the 25th CPSU Congress, the following have now been removed from the Central Committee: Polyanskiy, former Politburo member and Soviet ambassador to Japan; Matskevich, former ambassador to Czechoslovakia and former minister of agriculture; and Tolstikov, former ambassador to China.

SOVIET, POLISH LEADERS MEET IN MOSCOW 4 MAR

OW050736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--Soviet and Polish party and government leaders met and discussed the situation in Poland here today, according to TASS. Attending the meeting on the Soviet side were President Leonid Brezhnev; Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee Mikhail A Suslov; Premier Nikolay Tikhonov; Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko; Chairman of the State Security Committee Yuriy V Andropov and Defense Minister Dmitriy F Ustinov. Present on the Polish side were First Secretary of the Polish Communist Party Stanislaw Kania; Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski and others.

A communique distributed by TASS said that the Polish leaders reported the situation and the measures being taken in their country, and vowed to "steadfastly press for the full overcoming of anarchy and disarray in their country and for the strengthening of the socialist system."

The Soviet side promised in return that the Soviet Union "have given and will give all the necessary support" to Poland. They believed that the Polish authorities had "the ability and strength needed to modify the course of events and eliminate the dangers".

The communique quoted the participants as saying that "the socialist community is indivisible and its protection is not only the affair of each country but of the entire socialist coalition."

SIGNIFICANCE OF JAPAN-U.S. AUTO WAR OUTLINED

OW060808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 6 Mar 81

["Roundup: Renewed Japanese-U.S. Auto War--By Correspondent Liu Zongmeng"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Mar (XINHUA)--The auto war between Japan and the United States has become one of the crucial problems between the two countries. This thorny problem is likely to dominate the Japan-U.S. summit meeting scheduled for May. The long-standing dispute flared up once again following the sharp increase of Japanese cars exported to the United States last year. Japan has overtaken the U.S. to become the world's top auto manufacturer with an annual output of over 11 million autos. This was followed by the flooding of the U.S. with approximately 2.4 million Japanese cars, six times as many as ten years ago. This brought Japan a profit of \$11,000 million, more than double the \$4,200 million deficit registered by the U.S. auto industry last year.

Meanwhile the U.S. auto industry has been in the grip of depression. Output fell to some eight million cars in 1980 with sales dropping for the second consecutive year. The once dominant big three of the U.S. all suffered huge losses. The biggest, General Motors, ran into a deficit of \$763 million last year as against a profit of \$2,890 million in 1979. That was unprecedented in G.M.'s history since 1921. Ford, the second biggest, recorded a loss of \$1,540 million, the heaviest in the records of all U.S. firms. Chrysler fared even worse and is on the brink of bankruptcy. With a deficit of \$1,710 million, it has been subsisting on subsidies. As the auto industry and its related trades account for 16 to 20 percent of the country's total GNP, its decline will inevitably affect the U.S. economy as a whole.

Since early last year, the United States has repeatedly urged Japan to restrain its car exports and asked Japanese car makers to invest in the United States. Japan has made some concessions. For example, the Japanese International Trade and Industry Ministry has restricted car exports to America in the first quarter this year to below 450,000. Honda and Nissan have announced plans to build sedan and pickup factories in the United States. Toyota has proposed joint ventures with Ford. But these measures failed to bring any relief to the U.S. auto industry. There was a 19.3 percent drop in the sales of Japanese cars in the U.S. last January as compared with the corresponding period of last year, but the sales of the five major U.S. auto companies dropped as much as 20.1 percent.

A committee to study the auto problem led by Secretary of Transportation Andrew Lindsay Lewis, Jr. was set up soon after the formation of the Reagan administration. It was reported that the committee will submit a report in the near future, possibly including measures to limit auto imports from Japan. Moreover, U.S. congressmen have submitted three bills to the Congress to limit the inflow of Japanese cars. Some favored a 33 percent curb on the basis of the 1980 figure.

In the first two months of this year, Japanese Finance Minister Michio Watanabe, Deputy Vice-Minister of International Trade and Industry Naohiro Amaya and government representatives in charge of economic affairs visited the United States and held negotiations with the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government sternly demanded early Japanese measures to restrict its exports. Worried by the problem, Japan is going to send Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito to have talks with President Ronald Reagan in late March. Ito has asked his parliamentary Vice-Minister Katsuo Aiichi to go there to pave the way for his visit. Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki has hoped that the problem would be properly settled before his visit to the United States in May.

Japan's foreign policy hinges on Japanese-U.S. relations, and the two countries depend deeply on each other in the economic field. This follows that the Japanese--U.S. auto war will have to be settled to avoid hurting the political relations between the two countries. A compromise is thus expected on this problem.

PRC REASSURES JAPAN ON COAL DELIVERIES

0W060313 Tokyo KYODO in English 0250 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Mar (KYODO)--China has assured that it will deliver 10 million tons of coal to Japan in 1985 as is called for in a bilateral long-term trade agreement. The assurance was given when a Japanese delegation met with Chinese officials Wednesday and Thursday to discuss issues related to the Chinese coal supply to Japan under the agreement, signed between the two countries in 1978.

Meeting the press after the end of the conference, Nobuyoshi Teranishi, the leader of the Japanese delegation, said Chinese officials told him that China will be able to fulfill the 1985 coal export coal without fail as it is increasing coal output through development of seven new mines with yen credits from Japan. Teranishi, vice president of Nippon Steel Corp, also quoted the Chinese officials as saying construction of related facilities such as railway lines and coal-loading equipment at Chinese ports is progressing smoothly.

The Chinese officials emphasized that coal development remains an important policy target despite continuing overall economic readjustment, he said.

Teranishi also said the Chinese officials promised to supply 2.7 million tons of coal to Japan next year.

RENMIN RIBAO NOTES STARVATION IN VIETNAM

HK060644 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 81 p 6

[Study notes by Feng Xiong [1409 7160]: "Hungry Vietnam"]

[Text] A French diplomat who recently visited Vietnam is quoted by the 2 March issue of the U.S. NEWSWEEK as saying that he was shocked by the poverty, starvation and corruption in Vietnam and that the Vietnamese people are suffering more bitterly than they did during the period of the anti-U.S. war.

This French diplomat also visited Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong. He said that Pham Van Dong conceded "defeat" in coping with the challenge during peacetime.

Starvation is spreading in Vietnam. Experts say that grain has to be imported in large quantities in order to avoid a famine. According to an official of an international organization, there is a shortage of about 2.5 million tons of grain this year, which is double that of last year. To the majority of the Vietnamese people, a shortage at this level means starvation. According to a general estimate, one needs a minimum of 15 kg of rice a year for one's subsistence. However, the Vietnamese people had only 14 kg of rice last year and most probably will have only 11 or 12 kg this year. Grain shortage is even more serious in north Vietnam as a result of the damage done to farm crops by typhoon and flood. In the south, a better harvest has been reaped. In addition, black market trade in Ho Chi Minh City and other localities has relieved part of the pressure on grain demand.

A relief plan has been drawn up by the international relief organization. However, this plan has met with strong opposition because many countries are now making efforts to relieve the hungry Kampuchean people, and aiding an aggressor state like Vietnam will, in a sense, prolong the ordeal of the people of the invaded country. For this reason, the governments of some Western and Asian countries which oppose the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea prefer using grain as a sanction. If Vietnam cannot quickly import 400,000 tons of rice, it will surely suffer the worst famine since the end of 1975.

Facing this grim situation, the Vietnamese chieftains on the one hand cannot but admit that they have difficulties in ensuring grain supply and, on the other hand, have to puff themselves up and make this promise to the Vietnamese people: The 1980 standard of foodstuff distribution will be maintained this year. However, this clumsy trick of "drawing pictures of cakes to allay hunger" is bound to go bankrupt and will eventually arouse still greater discontent and anger among the Vietnamese people.

MANY SRV SOLDIERS REPORTED DESERTING IN KAMPUCHEA

OW060734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Mar (XINHUA)--Several hundred Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea fled to Vietnam from Memot District in Kompong Cham Province in February, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. These Vietnamese deserters fleeing from western Mekong won support of the local inhabitants who tipped the Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas not to attack them. The Vietnamese soldiers told the local people that they would no longer serve as cannon-fodder for the Le Duan clique. If they stayed in Kampuchea, they said, they might be killed in a foreign country, leaving behind their parents, wives and children in Vietnam.

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEAN FORCES WIPE OUT SRV TROOPS

OW060820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas in Koh Kong Province repeatedly repulsed the Vietnamese aggressors and wiped out more than 100 enemy troops in the end of February, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

On February 28, the Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas in the northern part of Koh Kong Province launched a counterattack on the Vietnamese troops who were carrying out a mopping-up operation from their positions on the Meteuk River. 36 enemy troops were killed and 52 wounded, and six rifles, two cases of ammunition and other military materials were captured in the battle. This was the third time that the patriotic forces frustrated the enemy's mopping up operations in three days. On the same day, two battalions of Vietnamese troops in three groups started from Prek Bombek Tom and Kot Russei to attack the patriotic forces. The patriotic forces counterattacked and killed 29 and wounded 42 enemy troops, destroyed 22 rifles and three guns and captured five rifles and five cases of ammunition.

THAILAND TURNS DOWN USSR PROPOSAL ON ASEAN MEETING

OW060834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Bangkok, 6 Mar (XINHUA)--Thailand has broadcast its disagreement with the recent Soviet proposal for an Indochina-ASEAN conference on the ground that it ignores the root cause of instability in Southeast Asia. A commentary over the official "Voice of Free Asia" says: "We cannot agree with the main thrust of the Soviet Union's appeal, because in a similar vein as the Ho Chi Minh City proposals, it ignores the root cause of the problem, namely, the blatant breach of the fundamental principles of the UN Charter."

The Soviet proposal was contained in a message to Thailand received through the Soviet Embassy here on February 23. It repeated the proposals of the foreign ministers' meeting of Vietnam, Laos and the Heng Samrin regime in Ho Chi Minh City.

The radio commentary says that there is no bilateral problem between ASEAN and other countries in the region. "The problem lies in the continued occupation of Kampuchea by foreign armed forces, where armed conflict raging between the Vietnamese forces and various resistance groups generates tension throughout this area, and in the continued refusal to allow the Kampuchean to determine their own destiny," the commentary points out. It says that Thailand was pleased that the Soviet Union finally endorsed ASEAN's stand that there should be dialogues among all countries of Southeast Asia. "A dialogue, of course, is not an end to itself nor by itself can guarantee good relations and understanding. Its outcome is dependent upon substantive matters under discussion and the genuine goodwill, tolerance and determination of both parties to succeed." It urges the Soviet Union to use its influence to encourage an early end to the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

USSR ENVOYS REMARK STRAINS RELATIONS WITH AUSTRALIA

OW051218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Canberra, 5 Mar (XINHUA)--Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser yesterday described Soviet Ambassador Sudarikov's remarks on Australian foreign policy as a "grave threat" against Australia. Answering a question in the Parliament here last night, Fraser said: "The Soviet ambassador reportedly referred to Australia as a possible nuclear target. I believe that, in a sense, is a grave threat by the ambassador himself that belies the image of the so-called peaceful Soviet policy." "Because, if the Soviet Union really had peaceful intentions on Australia and all other countries, the ambassador would not have dreamt of uttering those words," he added.

Sudarikov, at a special luncheon given for six journalists at the Soviet Embassy on March 3, reportedly said that he could not "understand the value" of the Australian foreign policy and that Australia could become "a target in any nuclear war."

On relations between the two countries, Fraser said, "The strained relations between Australia and the Soviet Union are a direct result of the Soviet invasion, occupation and suppression of Afghanistan. An improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and Australia is certainly possible if the Soviet Union changes its policies which have been condemned by virtually the whole international community." "But regrettably," he went on, "the Soviet Union has indicated a complete determination to maintain its policies and has indicated no intention to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan. Until then it is difficult to see how relations between the Soviet Union and Australia can be normalised."

Soviet Travel Restricted

OW061252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Canberra, 6 Mar (XINHUA)--Soviet Ambassador to Australia Nikolai Sudarikov was summoned to the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday to be officially informed of a decision by the Australian Government to restrict all travels of Soviet visitors to Australia. The Australian Government announced yesterday that all Soviet citizens would be required to supply the Australian immigration authorities with a detailed itinerary of their travel plans before their arrival. The acting minister for foreign affairs, Mr MacKellar, and the minister for immigration, Mr MacPhee, said in a joint statement issued on late Wednesday (March 4) night that the provisions had previously applied only to Soviet officials, diplomats and businessmen, now they would be extended to "all categories of Soviet visitors."

According to press reports here today the new travel restrictions on Soviet visitors "have been under government consideration for more than 18 months." They were announced just before midnight Wednesday "as swift diplomatic retribution for Dr Sudarikov's suggestion that Australia's foreign policy was possibly making the country a nuclear target." Sudarikov said this at a luncheon given at the Soviet Embassy to some journalists on March 3. He was sternly refuted by Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser on the following day who pointed out in Parliament that Sudarikov's remarks were "a grave threat against Australia." He also reaffirmed that relations between the Soviet Union and Australia would not be normalised before a withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

In the Senate, a call was made by Senator Austin Lewis (Liberal, Victoria) yesterday for the withdrawal of Sudarikov's credentials for his "provocative" and undiplomatic behaviour. Senator Carrick, government leader in the Senate, said that relations between Australia and the Soviet Union were at a low ebb because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and that Sudarikov's comment indicated a complete lack of understanding of Australian policy.

Meanwhile, Premier of Queensland (state) Bjelke-Peterson angrily declined an invitation from the Soviet Government to visit the Soviet Union. He said, "When I meet the Russian ambassador in a few days' time, I will be telling him exactly what I feel about the Afghanistan invasion and other such things."

U.S. WARSHIPS TO VISIT AUSTRALIA 9 MARCH

OW051206 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Canberra, 5 Mar (XINHUA)--Two U.S. frigates will make goodwill visits to Tasmania and Victoria, states of Australia, next week, the Australian minister assisting the minister for defence Kevin Newman announced yesterday. He said that one of the warships, USS Brewton, would visit Launceston while the other, USSR Rathburne, would call at Geelong. Newman said that both visits would begin on March 9.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ON IRAN-IRAQ PEACE PLAN

OW060302 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Islamabad, 6 Mar (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that he was confident of a positive response from both Iran and Iraq to the package peace plan put forth by the 9-member Islamic peace committee. The plan covers the date for cease-fire and procedure for the withdrawal of forces. He said at a press conference here today that his optimism regarding a positive response stemmed from the impression gained during talks between the committee and the leaders of Iran and Iraq that both wanted peace and a solution of the problem. President Haq noted that the Iran-Iraq war has not only undermined Islamic solidarity but also diverted attention of the Muslim world from such major issues like Palestine and Afghanistan. Pakistan has been elected chairman of a committee set up to decide the future course of action when the two warring nations communicate their response, he said.

GANDHI ATTENDS PRC ACROBATIC SHOW IN NEW DELHI

OW031839 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] New Delhi, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi watched the performance of the visiting Chinese Wuhan acrobatic troupe here this evening along with her whole family. Mrs Gandhi, accompanied by Chinese Ambassador to India Shen Jian, showed great interest and applauded from time to time the excellent performance of the Chinese acrobatic artists. She presented a basket of flowers to the Chinese artists.

Earlier in the morning, the Indian prime minister received the whole troupe in her official residence. After extending welcome to the visitors, she expressed the hope to establish friendly relations with the Chinese people. The Indian people liked the performance of the troupe very much, she said, adding that "it will be easier for the common Indian people to understand you through such art exchanges."

Xia Juhua, leader of the troupe, expressed gratitude to Mrs Indira Gandhi for the hospitality and warm welcome accorded to the Chinese troupe since it arrived in this country. Ambassador Shen Jian was present on the occasion.

VICE PREMIER YAO YILIN MEETS NEPALESE BANK GROUP

OW031558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin met with a delegation from the Nepal Rastra Bank led by U.S. Thapa, deputy governor of the bank, in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. The Bank of China and the Nepal Rastra Bank established business relations in 1960. The two banks have always had good business relations and friendly contacts. Arriving in Beijing on February 28 for a visit to China, the delegation held talks on further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two sides with Geng Daoming, vice president of the People's Bank of China. Nepalese ambassador to China, Y.N. Khanal, was present for the occasion.

ITALY'S COLOMBO ON USSR WEAPONS FREEZE PROPOSAL

OW060838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 5 Mar (XINHUA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo today expressed clear reservations to Brezhnev's proposal for a freeze on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

Speaking before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, Colombo said that the Italian Government always desires for dialogues on East-West relations, but its line of diplomacy, with the balance of power as the cornerstone, is not different from that of other EEC member states. This line, he pointed out, favours the progressive reduction of forces on the basis of the lowest level and unprejudiced negotiations during which there should be consideration of each other's fundamental interests of security and peace.

Colombo stressed that Italy cannot entertain such illusions that the security of Europe alone could be consolidated and the situation stabilized by accepting fait accompli and ignoring the crisis outside Europe.

Colombo noted that the Soviet Union has not changed its position to hang on in Afghanistan.

On Poland issue, he stated that Italy hopes the Soviet Union will lend tangible value to its observance of the principle of non-intervention rather than using it as an expedient.

EUROPEAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS RAP USSR POLICIES

OW051656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Brussels, 5 Mar (XINHUA)--"The Christian Democratic parties denounced the advance of Soviet expansion in the world and the increase in Soviet conventional and nuclear weapons," said a press release issued following a meeting of the political bureau of the European People's Party (EPP) and the European Union of Christian Democrats (EUCD) here recently, according to local papers today.

The press release said that Soviet expansionism and arms expansion "represent an intolerable threat to the European countries." The meeting urged the European council to discuss the European security questions at its summit meeting to be held on March 23 and 24.

"To take up the challenge, it is necessary to strengthen the Atlantic alliance by stepping up the defense efforts of each of the member countries" "so that our continent will be in a better position to shoulder its responsibility," the release said.

It noted, "By restoring a military balance between East and West, it would be to create the most conducive conditions for negotiations on genuine disarmament, both in nuclear and conventional forces."

The meeting was also attended by several defense ministers belonging to the Christian Democratic parties.

Both the EPP and the EUCD are composed of a number of the Christian or Catholic Democratic parties in Western European countries.

SOMALI, PRC OFFICIALS INSPECT PRC-AIDED PROJECT

OW060226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0207 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Mogadishu, 5 Mar (XINHUA)--Ahmed Sulayman Abdulle, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and presidential adviser on security affairs, inspected the Balewen rice farm today.

The farm, built with Chinese assistance, is located near Jowhar, capital of the Middle Shabelle Region. Ahmed Sulayman and his party were warmly welcomed by Somali and Chinese technicians on the farm. Sulayman said: "This farm together with other China-aid projects are a milestone of the friendship and cooperation between Somalia and China."

Ahmed Sulayman praised the Chinese technicians for building the project under arduous conditions and tough climate. He expressed the hope that the spirit of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Somalia and China would last forever.

Accompanied by Chinese Ambassador to Somalia Li Yuchi, Sulayman visited a pumping station, a grain processing plant, a storehouse, farm machinery and the administration office of the farm.

The farm recently reaped a good harvest on its 48 hectares of experimental paddy fields. Output per hectare is 4,320 kilogrammes.

BRIEFS

TANZANIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION--Beijing, 20 Feb (XINHUA)--Tanzanian ambassador to China, Mr Job M. Lusinde and Mrs Lusinde gave a reception here today at the embassy marking the 16th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Tanzania friendship treaty. Over 200 Chinese guests attended the reception and joined the Tanzanian friends to celebrate this happy occasion. Mr Lusinde and Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei made speeches warmly praising the friendship between China and Tanzania. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 20 Feb 81 OW]

TRADE EXHIBIT IN YAR--San'a, 1 Mar (XINHUA)--The second Chinese economic and trade exhibition in North Yemen ended here yesterday. The exhibition was inaugurated on 14 February by Vice-Premier Hasan Muhammad Makki on behalf of Prime Minister 'Abd al-Karim 'Ali al-'Iryani. The exhibition has received more than 100,000 visitors in 14 days. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 1 Mar 81 OW]

WELL-SINKING IN SENEGAL--Dakar, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--Four new pumping wells sunk by Chinese technicians have recently gone into operation. Speaking at a ceremony, President Abdou Diouf thanked the Chinese for helping the Senegalese to get drinking water during a serious drought. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 3 Mar 81 OW]

BEIJING RADIO SEES CUBAN ARMY AS USSR DETACHMENT

OW051032 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 81

[International reference material from "Forum on International Affairs" program: "The Cuban Army, a Special Detachment of Soviet Hegemonism"]

[Text] Cuba's military strength has been growing quickly in recent years. Its military force is about 150,000 strong today--a 110,000-man army, a 20,000-man air force, a 10,000-man navy and 10,000 men directly under the armed forces department. Cuba's standing army is one of the strongest in Latin America, outnumbering the total armed strength of the Caribbean countries.

Cuba's armed forces have expanded solely with the help of Soviet hegemonism. It has been reported that since Castro came to power in 1959, the Soviet Union has given Cuba over \$10 billion in economic aid and \$3-4 billion in military aid, providing the Cuban Army with a large quantity of modern weapons and equipment. It is estimated that the Cuban armed forces have nearly 1,000 Soviet-made tanks, over 100 warships of various types, including submarines, and about 150 military planes of various types. They also possess a considerable number of guided missiles and rockets.

To make Cuba a strategic base for the Soviet Union's aggression and expansion in the Western Hemisphere, the Soviet Union has repaired or built many new modern military bases and installations. These air force, nuclear submarine and munition bases and the command and communications centers, all of which are equipped with whole sets of the latest technical equipment, are entirely under the control of Soviet personnel. Thus, Cuba, a land of beauty and abundant resources, has been turned into a rumbling overseas Soviet base.

According to wire service reports, Soviet military advisers and multifarious experts in Cuba number more than 100,000. Soviet military experts are assigned to all departments and organizations of Cuba's army, navy and air force. They can be found as high as the General Staff headquarters on down to battalion and company-level units. Even Cuban leaders have to admit that Soviet military experts have played and are playing a decisive role in the Cuban armed forces.

The reason why the Soviet Union spares neither labor nor money in Cuba is that it wants to tighten its control over Cuba and turn it into a special detachment in order to play the cat's-paw in Soviet aggression and expansion. In recent years, Castro, under the direct command of the Soviet Union, has ordered the Cuban Army to do many evil things. In 1975, the Soviet and Cuban armies launched armed interference in Angola. In 1977, the Soviet Union and Cuba manipulated a mercenary army to commit aggression in Zaire. By the end of 1977, the armed forces of the Soviet Union and Cuba were engaged in war in the Horn of Africa. In 1978, Soviet and Cuban armies directly took part in the bloody incident between South and North Yemen.

In recent years, Cuba has stepped up its expansion and infiltration in the Caribbean area, meddled in the internal affairs of neighboring countries and trained and equipped other countries' armies to create chaos. The most recent incident in El Salvador is another undisguised perpetration of Cuba as the special detachment of Soviet hegemonism.

NICARAGUA DENIES ARMS PASSING THROUGH COUNTRY

OW051654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA)--Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge denied yesterday that his country was used as a channel for arms shipments to Salvadoran guerrillas, according to an AP report.

"If it is the case that arms are coming through Nicaragua to El Salvador we know nothing of it," the minister said and added that "if the smuggling has happened we know nothing of it," and "we can only suppose it may have happened. We have no proof."

However, he continued to point out, "The fact that the United States Government is sending arms to the Government of El Salvador is contributing to the political instability of Central America," adding "we cannot be indifferent to this fact."

NEW ARGENTINE ENVOY TO PRC PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW060708 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Mar (XINHUA)--Hector Alberto Subiza, the new ambassador of the Republic of Argentina to the People's Republic of China, today presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, was present on the occasion.

The ambassador arrived here on February 23.

JI PENGFEI ON NEW FAMILY PLANNING COMMISSION

OW060940 Beijing XINHUA in English 0922 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Mar (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei today described China's goal of controlling its population within 1.2 billion by the end of the century as a gigantic task. Addressing the 17th meeting of the Fifth National People's Congress Standing Committee which ended here today, he said that it is necessary to strengthen leadership over family planning work.

Ji Pengfei was explaining on behalf of the State Council the need to establish the State Family Planning Commission to guide the work. A decision on the establishment of such a commission was adopted at the meeting.

Ji Pengfei said the issue of population is a common problem confronting all developing countries at present. As the most populous country in the world, China should pay particular attention to solving the problem.

Ji Pengfei said the past 30 years have seen an increase of more than 430 million in China's population. This rapid increase has added to China's difficulties in providing its people with adequate food, clothing, housing, communication facilities, medical service, education and jobs despite the tremendous progress in the national economy. This in turn has made it difficult for China to change its state of poverty and backwardness within a short time.

"Facts have proved that planned population control has a direct bearing on the speed of the country's socialist modernization program, on the improvement of the people's livelihood and on the future of the Chinese nation," he said. "It is imperative that we take effective measures to control population growth and this is a long-term strategic task."

Reviewing the active part played by the leading group of family planning under the State Council since its establishment in 1973, Ji Pengfei said that China's natural population growth rate was lowered from 2.099 percent in 1973 to 1.17 percent in 1979. The 1980 growth rate is estimated to have further dropped to around 1 percent, thus in the main achieving the goal set for the fifth 5-year plan period.

However, he said, still greater efforts must be made to control population growth in the coming years since people born in the 60's, averaging over 30 million per annum, are coming of marriageable age. Ji Pengfei called for organizing all relevant forces to do the work well.

Ji Pengfei defined the task of the new commission as supervising the country's family planning work, implementing the state policies, laws and decrees governing family planning, formulating long-term and annual plans for population development and ensuring their implementation, and carrying out education on family planning, training cadres in this respect and supplying contraceptives and organizing scientific research in this subject.

VICE PREMIER GENG BIAO NAMED NEW DEFENSE MINISTER

OW060844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Mar (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Geng Biao was appointed minister of national defence by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress at its 17th meeting here today.

The 72-year-old new defence chief comes from Liling County, Hunan Province. During the period from 1928 to 1937, he served successively as regimental chief of staff and commander, and divisional and army chief of staff, in the Chinese workers' and peasants' Red Army. Then he took part in the famous Long March. During the war of resistance against Japanese aggression which took place between 1937 and 1945, he was deputy brigade commander and deputy chief of staff of the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei military area. During the war of liberation (1945-1949), he served as chief of staff of the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei field army, chief of staff and deputy commander of an army group.

Since liberation, he has served successively as ambassador to six countries, vice-minister of foreign affairs, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, vice-premier of the State Council, Standing Committee member and secretary general of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission.

VICE PREMIER YANG JINGREN ADDRESSES CONFERENCE

OW060102 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The national conference of provincial, municipal and autonomous regional physical education committees ended on 4 March in Beijing. The conference concentrated its study on such problems as strengthening the ideological and organizational building of sports teams, raising the level of training and ceaselessly scaling the heights in international sports.

It called on physical education workers to play a more active role in fostering the socialist spiritual civilization, emphatically pointing out: Ideological and political work should be strengthened on the physical education front and education should be conducted among sportsmen in the current situation, in the proletarian world outlook and in communist ethics and work style on the basis of the four basic principles. Education should also be energetically conducted among them in revolutionary heroism, patriotism and the sense of the collective during competition and training. These will enable the contingents of sportsmen to undergo a marked change in ideology, training, competition and daily life.

The conference made the appeal that physical education work in 1981 should be devoted to the improvement of the health of the people of the whole country, to the improvement of the level of sports training and to the preparations for such major competitions as the 1982 Asian Games, the 1983 National Games and the 1984 Olympic Games.

Yang Jingren, vice premier of the State Council, attended and addressed the conference.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE MAKES APPOINTMENTS, REMOVALS

OW060852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0840 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Mar (XINHUA)--Four senior ministers were appointed advisers to the State Council by a decision of the 17th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress which ended here today.

The four new advisers are Qian Zhiguang, 80 years old, former minister of textile industry; Liu Lanbo, 74, former minister of power industry; Li Qiang, 75, minister of foreign trade; and Zeng Sheng, 70, former minister of communications.

Other personnel changes decided at the meeting were: Du Xingyuan, 66, former first deputy secretary general of the State Council, was promoted to relieve Ji Pengfei as secretary general of the State Council.

Yuan Baohua, former vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, was made minister in charge of the commission. Vice-premier Kang Shien was appointed minister of petroleum industry concurrently and relieved of his post as minister in charge of the State Economic Commission. Han Guang, former first vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission, was promoted to relieve Gu Mu as minister in charge of the commission. Huang Zhen was appointed minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and relieved of his post as minister of culture. Vice-Premier Chen Muhua was appointed minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission. Lin Hujia, former mayor of Beijing, was appointed minister of agriculture to replace Huo Shilian. Rao Bin, former vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building, was made minister of the ministry to replace Zhou Zijian. Li Peng, 52, former vice-minister of power industry, was promoted to relieve Liu Lanbo as minister of power industry. Hao Jianxiu, a 45-year-old nationally known model woman worker, who had been deputy director of the Qingdao No 8 cotton mill and vice-minister of textile industry, was promoted to replace Qian Zhiguang as minister of textile industry. Peng Deqing, one-time deputy commander of the East China Sea Fleet and former first vice-minister of communications, was promoted to replace Zeng Sheng as minister of communications. Wen Minsheng, former secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and first secretary of the Harbin City party committee, was appointed minister of posts and telecommunications to relieve Wang Zigang. The meeting also decided to remove Jiao Ruoyo from his post as minister of the Eighth Ministry of Machine-Building and Liang Lingguang from his post as minister of light industry.

Explanation of Appointments

OW060938 Beijing XINHUA in English 0930 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Mar (XINHUA)--A resolution on the appointment of advisors to the State Council was approved by the 17th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress today.

The new posts, the resolution says, are reserved for those "veteran cadres who have worked hard and loyally under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, made great contributions to the founding of new China and to the victory of socialism and accumulated a wealth of experience in struggle."

Describing the veteran cadres as "valuable wealth to our country," the resolution says: "Since they are getting on in years, the load of their day-to-day work should be reduced, so they can have more time to consider affairs of state."

The resolution stipulates that only former ministers of the State Council or other senior cadres may serve as advisors, who will be recommended by the premier, and appointed and removed by the NPC Standing Committee.

According to the resolution, submitted by the State Council, the function of the advisors will be to undertake investigations and study and then offer policy-making advice to the State Council leadership, or fulfill specific assignments given by the State Council.

WANG RENZHONG ARTICLE ON DEVELOPING AGRICULTURE

OW060046 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Report on article by Wang Renzhong, member of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee: "Persistently Carry Forward the Spirit of the Foolish Old Man Who Removed Mountains To Transform China"--published in Issue No 3 of RURAL WORK NEWSLETTER on 5 March]

[Text] The article points out: In our economic readjustment, which is the central task at present, we are relying on policy and science to develop agriculture. But from a long-term viewpoint, we must make unremitting efforts in agricultural capital construction in order to create a reliable material condition for high and stable agricultural production and open up the way to an all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, industry and sideline occupation.

The article stresses: At present when the state cannot drastically increase its investment in agriculture, we must make full use of our rich agricultural labor force--China's strongpoint--persistently carry forward the spirit of the foolish old man who removed mountains to transform China as advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong and wage hard and protracted struggle to carry out agricultural capital construction. To achieve this, we should earnestly fulfill the following 10 tasks:

1. Vigorously plant trees and grass and simultaneously promote agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry.
2. Extensively popularize the use of marsh gas and fuel-saving stoves and expand fuel forests. Develop small hydropower plants wherever possible to solve rural energy shortages.
3. Step up grassland construction, build artificial grasslands and graze animals in specified areas.
4. Build farmlands that give stable and high yields, gradually increase soil fertility and practice scientific farming to raise per unit yield.
5. Promote water conservancy projects construction.
6. Promote the construction of a new socialist countryside.
7. Build small cities and towns and take the road of integrating agriculture with industry and commerce.
8. Continually promote agricultural mechanization.
9. Strengthen the research and popularization of agricultural science and technology, reform the agricultural research system and vigorously train agroscientists and technicians.
10. Promote the surveying of natural agricultural resources, agricultural zoning and long-term planning.

ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO: LEARNING FROM LEI FENG

OW051906 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1211 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Report on ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO 5 March editorial: "Further Comment on Lei Feng"]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA)--ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO on 5 March devoted the entire front page to a long editorial entitled: "Further Comment on Lei Feng."

The editorial says: In 1963 ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO published an editorial entitled: "Comment on Lei Feng." Today, when the motherland is at a great turning point, it is quite necessary to again comment on Lei Feng. The first part of the editorial has a subhead entitled: "Lei Feng Was a Spiritual Model in the Socialist Period." It expounds on why the Lei Feng spirit emerged in China in the early 1960's and why learning from Lei Feng became the action of millions of people.

The editorial says: The noble thinking of serving the people wholeheartedly and the spirit of being as good as one's word and getting right to the job are ordinary but great. This is precisely the great charm of the Lei Feng spirit.

It is not an inspiration from heaven but a reflection of the will of the hundreds of millions of Chinese people in the socialist period--being such a person. Lei Feng was definitely not the sole model in our life. He was an outstanding representative of thousands upon thousands of our comrades who have similar noble thinking and the spirit of doing solid work. Because of this, the name of Lei Feng is deeply engraved in the minds of the people. In the people's mind, the name Lei Feng has become the embodiment and synonym of such noble thinking and behavior as giving one's life for the people, serving the people, being selfless, letting others enjoy first, gladly helping others and establishing unity and friendship with other people. The role of the spirit of the great communist fighter Lei Feng in educating, encouraging and inspiring the people is inestimable.

The second part of the editorial has a subhead entitled: "It Is All the More Necessary To Greatly Develop the Lei Feng Spirit in the 1980's." It answers questions raised by some people in certain areas last year, such as "Lei Feng was outmoded," "Lei Feng was too left-leaning" and "Lei Feng lacked individuality and ignored the value of an individual." The editorial says: Since Lei Feng's spirit was a spirit of a socialist period, it will certainly run through the entire socialist period. Lei Feng's spirit should be learned today as well as it was in the 1960's and the spirit should be further developed in the future. Not all of our comrades are clear in their minds on this point. Last year, people in some places discussed the question of why we should still learn from Lei Feng in the 1980's. Some said that Lei Feng was outmoded, some said that Lei Feng was too left-leaning and some said that the spirit of Lei Feng ignored the value of an individual. Are those views correct or not?

Those who argued that "Lei Feng was outmoded" held that we are now engaged in promoting the four modernizations, need science and technology and should advocate the study of professional knowledge, and that Lei Feng only studied political subjects and did some good things. Those with such views did not fully understand Lei Feng, and their understanding in how to realize socialist modernization in China was one-sided. The reason why Lei Feng was so praiseworthy is because he not only did a lot of good things in helping the people but was also an activist in building socialism who was both Red and expert.

Lei Feng was not a scientist and he did not make any important discovery or invention in science and technology. However, he loved all his professions and made efforts to become an expert in all of them. He always tried to improve his professional skill. On the agricultural front, he was a model in water conservancy work and an outstanding tractor operator. On the industrial front, he was named an advanced producer three times in a row, a pacesetter 18 times and a Red-banner pacesetter five times. He was a young activist in socialist construction in Anshan Municipality. In the army, he repeatedly won merits and was named a "five-good" fighter and a pacesetter in practicing economy. He was honorably named a model CYL member.

To realize the four modernizations will require the concerted efforts of comrades in all trades on various front. Should we not follow the example of Lei Feng and love all our professions, become expert in all and carry out our own tasks in an outstanding manner?

Today, in particular, we are very much in need of developing Lei Feng's hard work spirit and his strong sense of being the master of the country in order to rejuvenate the great cause of building socialism. It is an unprecedented, great and arduous task to build our country--a country with nearly 1 billion people but a weak foundation--into a modern and powerful socialist country. To realize this grand goal, we must of course rely on science and technology and do things scientifically. This is the experience and lesson we have learned after wasting many years' at a great price. We must never repeat such a stupid thing as "the bolder you are, the greater output you can produce." However, we must not go to the other extreme and discard our most valuable heritage--the revolutionary tradition of uniting as one and struggling hard. We must clearly see that there is no force in this world which can enable the nearly 1 billion people of our country to change from poor to rich except by relying on our own spirit and efforts.

It is still the same old advice: Only socialism can save China. Because we have eliminated classes and exploitation, the people of the whole country have the same interest and a common goal. We have established a harmonious relationship between people. This is the great superiority of our socialist system, and is nonexistent in all capitalist countries in the world.

With this kind of superiority, the people of the whole country can energetically develop the revolutionary spirit of uniting as one and struggling hard. By relying on this spirit, we had in the past overthrown the three great mountains [imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic-capitalism]. After the founding of the People's Republic, we again relied on this spirit to defend our country against strong enemies, heal the internal wounds and promptly restore and develop the national economy. During the period from the end of the 1950's to the early 1960's, we again relied on this spirit to overcome the 3 years of difficulties. Today, we must rely on this spirit to overcome all present difficulties, make achievements in science and technology and realize the grand goal of the four modernizations. The revolutionary spirit of uniting as one and struggling hard is precisely our greatest superiority in building China into a powerful country with modernization in the four fields. When we understand this point, can we say "Lei Feng was outmoded?"

Those who allege that "Lei Feng was too left-leaning" hold this view: Since distribution is made according to work in the socialist period, how can we promote the communist spirit by skipping a historical stage? This allegation seems to be reasonable but actually cannot withstand analysis. First, as mentioned above, the Lei Feng spirit is not something without foundation. It is an inheritance and a development of our nation's fine morality and tradition, an embodiment of the spirit of our era. The vivid fact that hundreds of millions of people have learned from Lei Feng has effectively proved how broad a mass basis the Lei Feng spirit has.

Our party is called the Communist Party, and the song we sing is called "The Internationale." As early as in the democratic revolution, our party mobilized the masses to strive to carry out the minimum program on the one hand and persisted in educating the masses on communist ideals and spirit on the other. In the socialist period today, how is it possible for such an education to be accomplished "by skipping a historical stage"?

Second, the words "to each according to his work" are, indeed, inscribed on our socialist banner. But we must not forget the words that precede those: "From each according to his ability." The first phrase inscribed on the socialist banner is the same as the first phrase on the communist banner—"From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs." This shows that socialism is the initial stage of communism, and the moral bases for both are interlinked. If only "to each according to his work" is stressed to the neglect of "from each according to his ability," it will encourage the idea of "working according to pay," "considering everything in terms of money," "haggling over every ounce" or equating the amount of work done according to the amount of money paid. In that case, would there be any difference between this attitude toward labor and that in the old society? Would there be any sense of being master of the country? Implementing the socialist principle absolutely does not mean putting bonuses in command. In this regard, we must first educate the masses to do what they can. After all, Lei Feng's spirit of "devoting his limited life to the unlimited service to the people" set the best example of "from each according to his ability."

Third by encouraging people to learn from Lei Feng, it absolutely does not mean negating the legitimate interests of the individual or encouraging people to be ascetics. The basic aim of socialism is to create a happy life for the whole people, including every individual. However, considering the happiness of the whole people, we must correctly handle the relationship between the interests of the individual and those of the whole and between our immediate and long-term interests and promote the spirit of putting the public interest ahead of one's own and being so devoted to public service as to forget one's own interests.

"The small streams rise when the main stream is high." "One generation plants the trees under whose shade another generation rests." Only with the collective concept of uniting to help each other and with lofty ideals can a nation prosper. Otherwise, if a nation follows the philosophy of life that "each one sweeps the snow from his own doorstep and does not bother about the ice on his neighbor's roof" and that everyone haggles over petty, immediate interests, that nation is inevitably in a state of disunity, cannot get work done at home or resist aggressors from abroad and will eventually be eliminated. Which life is happier: Life in a society in which everyone is concerned about the collective and enthusiastically serves the people or life in an environment in which each tries to cheat or outwit the other or to grab something from the other? The answer is not difficult.

Some people say that since the public focuses its attention on money, is not learning from Lei Feng too high-sounding a theme? Those who have said so have underestimated the present consciousness of the broad masses. Facts show that with correct guidance the people will look forward and bring their enthusiasm into full play. In 1979, when PLA fighters rescued drowning children in Beijing, some young spectators even made cynical remarks. This year, however, also in Beijing, young people dashed ahead regardless of their own safety to break the ice and rescue PLA fighters and children. Is this not vivid proof? On the other hand, the raising of this question precisely shows that "Lei Feng was not too left-leaning" but that some people cannot understand advanced figures with great communist values because they are confused by individualist ideas. There is nothing strange about the occurrence of this situation. The existence of individualist ideas precisely justifies the importance of learning from Lei Feng. With vivid examples of taking concrete action in "start doing things by oneself," we should prove to the public that serving the people wholeheartedly is the code of life for every citizen in our new China. It is not difficult for one to start doing one or two things for the people's good so everyone can learn from Lei Feng. By encouraging people to do good turns for others we can gradually foster lofty ideas and qualities like Lei Feng's among the people.

The allegation that "Lei Feng lacked individuality and ignored the value of the individual" is a misinterpretation of Lei Feng. Lei Feng, a poor boy in the old society, became a model and a pacesetter while serving as a worker, a peasant and a soldier. Lei Feng's words, which radiate communist ideology, have become maxims for the teaching of one generation after another. Lei Feng was an ordinary soldier held in esteem by hundreds of millions of people. This shows that Lei Feng developed his ability, wisdom, individuality and individual values to the maximum extent. It is the vivid example set by Lei Feng that shows us how we can develop our individuality and create the greatest values of an individual--that is, we should devote ourselves wholeheartedly to the unlimited service to the people. Some people regard putting one's own interests before everything else, being irresponsible to society and doing whatever one likes as individuality and the rights of an individual while regarding serving the people wholeheartedly as "servility." Do those holding such ideas also list such great thinkers and men of letters as Lu Xun among those servile because Lu Xun said, "head bowed, like a willing ox I serve the children."

Marxism attaches great importance to the development of people's individualities and at the same time holds that an individual cannot separate himself from the community. Marx pointed out long ago: Liberating oneself from money means self-liberation in the modern sense. Socialism is aimed at enabling people to liberate themselves from the concept of private ownership and traditional individualism that have existed for thousands of years and it aims at restoring their nature so that everyone can freely develop himself. This means training one generation of new men after another.

Then, was Lei Feng perfect? Of course not. Lei Feng was a man, not a god. He could not be 100 percent correct. Under given conditions, he might be influenced by some wrong things. However, if one should negate Lei Feng only because of this and conclude that he is not worth learning by young people of the 1980's, that conclusion would be very wrong. As times have changed, we have deepened our understanding. In some aspects, we can add something to Lei Feng's thoughts and develop them, but his great communist spirit will shine forever and will always be worth learning by us.

The third part of the editorial has a subhead entitled "Be Vanguards in Building a Socialist Spiritual Civilization With Lei Feng as Our Example." This part expounds the special significance of learning from Lei Feng in the 1980's and explains how we should devote ourselves to building a socialist spiritual civilization.

The editorial says: While calling for building a highly developed material civilization, the party Central Committee has recently stressed the importance of carrying out the strategic task of building a highly developed socialist spiritual civilization that will enable us to realize the great significance of learning from Lei Feng from a new, higher plane. This has made us more determined to deepen the activities in learning from Lei Feng.

The editorial states: In learning from Comrade Lei Feng, we should have deep love for the party and the motherland and unswervingly follow the party in taking the socialist road as Lei Feng did. In learning from Comrade Lei Feng, we should work as hard as Lei Feng did and give full play to our role as a shock force in the four modernizations and economic readjustment. In learning from Comrade Lei Feng, we should pay attention to our training and cultivation in ideology and moral character, correctly handle the relationship between the public interest and our own and between the individual and others and foster and establish a revolutionary outlook on life as Lei Feng did.

In conclusion, the editorial says: It is a long-term task to build a socialist spiritual civilization. For this reason, activities to learn from Lei Feng are not temporary or something done only during festivals, but they are activities to be conducted more and more vigorously all year round. A new upsurge in learning from Lei Feng is now being brought about all over the country. Let the flowers of the Lei Feng spirit be in full bloom in a riot of color on the soil of the motherland!

HONGQI CALLS FOR EDUCATIONAL READJUSTMENT

HK040354 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 3, 1 Feb 81 pp 26-29

[Special article by Jiang Nanxiang [5592 0589 5046] and Zhang Chengxian [1728 2110 0341]: "Overcome the Influence of Leftist Ideas and Do a Good Job of Educational Readjustment"]

[Text] On the basis of an all-round analysis of our country's economic situation, the Central Committee has advanced the eight-character policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidating and improving since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. This marks a turn in our economic work toward healthy development along the party's ideological line. In the past 2 years, the 8-character policy has been successfully implemented on the education front and the general situation is fine. However, we have not made an earnest effort to overcome leftist ideas which have long existed among us and have not drawn a clear line of demarcation between right and wrong on the question of line. Because of this, some comrades lacked a profound understanding of the eight-character policy put forward by the Central Committee and did not do an efficient job in implementing this principle. This inevitably produced a direct impact on the education front. Thus, the education front was troubled by poor understanding and the lack of effective measures. Recently, the Central Committee has resolved to carry out further economic readjustment and bring about greater political stability. The education front should implement this important principle, do a good job of readjustment and make improvements. This should remain its central task for some time to come.

I

To carry out educational readjustment, we must first of all readjust the relationship between education and the economy.

Education is a great undertaking dealing with the exploitation of intellectual resources. As a means of raising the level of workers' knowledge and skills, education is also an indispensable productive force. [paragraph continues]

By supplying society with an endless stream of qualified personnel of different cultural and scientific levels, education plays an enormous role in promoting our country's political and economic construction and cultural prosperity. Socialist modernization not only calls for a high degree of material civilization, it also calls for a high degree of spiritual civilization. Without the full development of culture and education and without raising the scientific and cultural levels of the whole nation, it is impossible to do well in material construction and win a complete victory in the socialist cause. We may say that the success of the four modernizations depends to a large extent on the development of science and education. This is amply borne out by the numerous difficulties we have encountered in our country's construction owing to the lack of qualified personnel and the workers' low level of technical competence.

Over the years, we have not paid sufficient attention to the position and role of education in socialist construction. Investment in education was too small and was out of all proportion to the economy. Except for the period of the first 5-year plan, the proportion of educational outlays in total state expenditures increased at a very slow rate in the two decades and more between the founding of the People's Republic and the downfall of the "gang of four." The proportion even decreased in some years. Although the total number of students steadily rose, the proportion of investment going to educational capital construction in the total amount of investment in state capital construction shrank from year to year. As a result, the average amount spent on each student was continuously reduced. In 1975, educational outlay (including educational capital construction investment) only accounted for 6.3 percent of total state expenditure. This percentage was very small compared with many countries. Things have improved somewhat since the downfall of the "gang of four," but have not yet taken a fundamental turn for the better because we have too much to catch up on.

Why is it that the proportion of investment allocated to education has not been duly raised in years? For quite a long period of time in the past, we were making "leftist" mistakes in our economic work. We were impatient for success, blindly went after unrealistically high targets and overextended the scale of capital construction. This brought serious harm to education. On the one hand, excessive investment in industrial capital construction not only vied with investment in agriculture and light industry and produced disproportions between various economic sectors, it also vied with investment in education and produced a serious disproportion between education and the economy. On the other hand, because of our reckless economic advances, we were also compelled to go after high targets and high speed and "make bricks without straw" in the educational field. Hence, education was caught in two dilemmas. The three big booms in the number of newly recruited full-time college students in 1956, in the 1958-60 period and in 1978, and the subsequent big drops were a concentrated expression of this problem.

Under the conditions of the daily development of science and technology in the present age, constantly enhancing the knowledge and skills of workers, applying new scientific and technological inventions and creations in production on an extensive scale and improving management standards have become the essential means to increasing labor productivity and developing the productive forces. All these tasks require a powerful educational base. However, some comrades were influenced by leftist ideas and fettered by the concept of small production. In their understanding and handling of the relationship between education and the economy, they tended to stress the economy at the expense of education, see material factors to the neglect of human ones and overlook the important role played by knowledge and by intellectuals in socialist construction. Instead of looking upon investment in education as productive investment for opening up intellectual resources, they simplistically regarded it as an item of consumption expenses. [paragraph continues]

Instead of looking upon education as a powerful lever in promoting the development of production, they simplistically regarded it as a welfare cause for the masses and maintained that it should be developed only after the economy had flourished. Some even regarded education as dispensable and arbitrarily diverted funds earmarked for education to other fields of endeavor. This is another important reason why investment in education has not been increased for such a long time.

At present, the central link in economic readjustment is to solve the problem of an over-extended capital construction front. After making an adequate retreat on the capital construction front, we can spare some money to develop education. Education is a weak link in the whole national economy and falls into the category of goods in short supply. In our readjustment, we should increase rather than cut down appropriations for education. Since our country is now in financial difficulties, it is impossible for us to increase such appropriations by a big margin all at once. When financial and economic conditions have improved, we should increase the proportion of investment in education step by step and establish a proper ratio between education and the economy. In our present modernization program, all localities and departments must train able people in great numbers, slightly lower the rate of economic development, suitably increase educational appropriations and ensure the proportionate and coordinated development of education and the economy. This is in keeping with the fundamental interests of the broad masses of the people and conforms to the objective laws of educational and economic development.

In finances, we have already tried out a system of "apportioning revenue and expenditure between the central and local authorities while holding the latter responsible for their own profits and losses." Now that each eats from his own pot, many localities wind up having some cash surplus. For many years, education funds have been restricted. The local authorities should now spare more money to develop education, particularly primary and secondary education. At the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels, the proportion of investment in education should be greater than at the central level. The proportion of such investment at the county level should be even greater. In the present circumstances, it is essential for us to determine the proper proportions of educational outlays at the central, provincial, municipal, autonomous regional and county levels in total state expenditures on the basis of summing up domestic and foreign experiences, and give them the necessary recognition and guarantee through legislation.

II

To carry out educational readjustment, we must also readjust the proportions between various educational sectors.

Education is an important front in China's socialist construction and is closely related to the development of the national economy. The ratio between capable people of different standards and professions trained by schools of various types and at various levels is determined by the objective needs of the national economy and various social sectors. The scale and speed of educational development must correspond to the state of economic development.

During the 10 years of turmoil, our educational undertakings were hit very badly and their vitality was greatly sapped. The contingent of teachers suffered a vital blow and there was a serious disproportion between various types of teachers. School equipment was destroyed and quite a number of school buildings were forcibly occupied. After the downfall of the "gang of four," we should have placed the focus of education work on readjustment, consolidation, replenishment and improvement in order to give education the time it needed to recuperate and recover. However, because we underestimated the seriousness of the damage done by the "gang of four" and did not emancipate ourselves from the trammels of leftist ideas, we did not pay attention to acting within our capabilities in developing education for some time after the downfall of the "gang of four." [paragraph continues]

For a while, the slogan of "great development and improvements" was chanted in the field of higher education. A breakdown of the average annual rate of increase of full-time college students since the founding of the People's Republic reveals: 17.9 percent for the period of economic recovery, 18.2 percent for the period of the first 5-year plan, 13.5 percent for the period of the second 5-year plan and 6.7 percent for the 3 years of readjustment. The average annual rate of increase for the 17 years prior to the "Great Cultural Revolution" was 11.6 percent. In the 3 years since the downfall of the "gang of four," the average annual rate of increase has been 21.8 percent, the highest in the 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic. Because the pace of development was too fast, many schools fell short of various necessary requirements and had difficulty guaranteeing the quality of education. Now is the time to earnestly solve these problems.

At present, there are disproportions between various types of schools. Viewed vertically, the ratio between elementary personnel and medium and high caliber professionals should be arranged in the form of a pyramid. However, in 1979, the number of full-time college students totaled 1.02 million while that of secondary technical school students only stood at a slightly higher figure of 1.2 million. The state of affairs was top-heavy. Viewed horizontally, in secondary education, the number of ordinary senior middle school students made up 90 percent of the total number of senior middle school students, whereas that of secondary technical schools, agricultural middle schools and various types of vocational schools only accounted for approximately 10 percent. This does not tally with the many needs of the modernization program and the job requirements for the young people. For this reason, it is imperative for us to reform the structure of secondary education and readjust the proportions between various types of vocational and technical schools on the one hand and ordinary middle schools on the other. In higher education, it has been a long-standing practice to stress science and engineering at the expense of liberal arts. During the period of the "Great Cultural Revolution," nearly all liberal arts courses were dispensed with. In particular, there was a considerable decline in the number of students majoring in finance and economics, politics and law. In 1978, the number of liberal arts students (excluding those in teachers' colleges) only accounted for 8.5 percent of the total number of college students. This state of affairs is not in keeping with our needs to carry forward socialist democracy, strengthen the socialist legal system and improve management standards. Influenced by the leftist line during the period of the "Great Cultural Revolution," some localities proposed popularizing junior middle schools before they had popularized primary schools and proposed popularizing senior middle schools before they had popularized junior middle schools. Since they did not have the teachers needed to teach in such schools, they adopted the method of promoting teachers at every level. As a result, there appeared a grave situation of "not having any key members left because all key members were promoted to the next higher level." Since the downfall of the "gang of four," this phenomenon has not been completely eliminated. In recent years, some localities and departments have expanded a number of secondary technical schools to become colleges or universities. Some of these schools did not measure up to their names because they did not possess the necessary conditions. This phenomenon of "impractical swelling" in education work seriously affected the improvement of educational quality. In some colleges and universities, the students were disgruntled with the lack of teachers and school buildings and the poor quality of teaching. This even became a factor for instability. In the development of secondary technical schools and institutions of higher learning, the improper or overlapping arrangement of schools, colleges and professional training facilities and the phenomenon of "small but complete" were obviously present. All this must be solved step by step in the course of readjustment.

Due to the great differences in conditions between various localities, various departments and schools of various types at various levels, we should make concrete analysis of the problems that must be solved in the course of educational readjustment and deal with each case on its merits.

In addition to readjusting the proportions between various educational sectors, we must vigorously strengthen the weak links in our work. Primary education is the foundation of national education and is the starting point for raising the scientific and cultural levels of the whole nation. At present, the enrollment rate of primary schools throughout the country is 93 percent. However, only 60 percent of the students can finish primary school and only 30 percent of them can pass the examinations. In order to fulfill the historical mission of making primary education basically universal in the 1980's places which have not yet popularized primary education should step by step fulfill this task under the premise of ensuring quality. Places which have already done so should strive to improve the quality of education in a down-to-earth manner. In secondary education, we should strive to do a good job of structural reform and actively develop secondary technical schools, agricultural middle schools and various types of vocational schools while conscientiously grasping the building of key middle schools and making a continuous effort to improve the quality of education. We should adopt practical and effective measures to actively develop education for minority nationalities in border areas. In full-time institutions of higher learning, the principal task is to improve the quality of education, particularly to run a number of key schools and key courses well. In addition, it is necessary to properly readjust the proportions between various disciplines and readjust the arrangement of professional training facilities in a planned and systematic way. Adult education and secondary vocational education of various types should be actively developed because they are major ways of training more people.

In short, we must work toward the following three goals in our educational readjustment: First, we must strive to adapt education to the needs of China's socialist construction as far as possible and develop education in a planned and proportionate way. We must adapt the scale and speed of educational development to our national conditions and make educational investment yield better results. We must also step by step combine our education system with our labor and cadre systems. Second, we must better implement the principle of ensuring an all-round development of students morally, intellectually and physically, strive to raise the quality of education and gradually overcome the phenomenon of "impractical swelling" which exists in schools of various types at various levels. Third, we must consolidate and strengthen the leading groups, replenish and upgrade the contingent of teachers, gradually improve the conditions for running schools and improve and strengthen ideological and political work in order to consolidate and develop the situation of stability and unity.

III

On the education front, implementing the eight-character policy centered on readjustment is a formidable and complex task. In order to ensure the smooth progress of readjustment, we must carry out various items of ideological and organizational work in a down-to-earth way.

The influence of leftist ideas is the fundamental cause of the serious disproportion between economic and educational construction. As far as education is concerned, the implementation of the eight-character policy centered on readjustment means eliminating the influence of leftist ideas, placing education in a proper position and at the same time firmly carrying out the principle of proceeding from reality in everything, seeking truth from facts and acting within our capabilities. We have suffered enough from "leftist" mistakes during the past 20 years and more. However, we have been unable to properly sum up historical experiences because we have not correctly oriented our political and ideological lines. As a meeting to bring order out of chaos, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee not only made us aware of the pressing need to sum up historical experiences but provided us with the necessary conditions for correctly summing up experience. Only by correctly summing up experience, distinguishing right from wrong on the question of line and overcoming the influence of leftist ideas can we unify our thinking and action and work with one heart and one mind to implement the principles and policies of the Central Committee. [paragraph continues]

The present readjustment is a sober and healthy one. It is a positive strategic measure. Historical experiences prove that by readjusting the proportions between education and the economy and between schools of various types at various levels, we can ensure their coordinated growth in a planned and proportionate way, do solid work and make steady progress. We should say that this is the correct road of advance we have found after groping along for years and enduring bitter experiences.

In order to implement the eight-character policy centered on readjustment on the education front, we must also correctly handle the relationship between readjustment and restructuring. Readjustment includes some necessary restructuring. Viewed from the whole situation, however, we must center everything on readjustment. Restructuring should be subordinated to readjustment and be conducive to readjustment. Only when we have scored notable results in readjustment can we create favorable conditions for restructuring on a wider scope. In carrying out restructuring, we should first launch pilot projects to gain experience and later popularize them step by step when conditions are ripe. Our fundamental aim in restructuring education is to strengthen and improve party leadership, improve the quality of education and gradually establish a Chinese-style socialist education system in our country.

The education front received a telling blow during the 10 years of turmoil. It takes a fairly long time to educate and train a person. What is more, educational readjustment must be synchronized with economic readjustment. For this reason, the time required to carry out educational readjustment may be longer than that required by economic readjustment. We cannot expect to fulfill this task within a short time. Leading educational departments at all levels should conscientiously study the principles and policies of the Central Committee concerning readjustment, strive to enhance their understanding of policy and their professional ability and at the same time exert greater energy in conducting investigation and study and summing up experience. This is the foundation of a successful readjustment. If we do not conduct adequate investigation and study, are not good at correctly summing up experience and lessons and do not have a clear grasp of the situation, we will not be able to seek truth from facts and proceed from reality. Hence, readjustment will be caught in a dilemma because of its lack of proper grounds. We must pay attention to further implementing the policy toward intellectuals and fully bring into play the initiative and creativeness of the vast numbers of teachers. Educational readjustment should be reflected in the work and livelihood of intellectuals and carried out by them. Reassuring and upgrading the contingent of teachers is a very important issue that deserves our special attention.

Educational readjustment calls for overall planning and reasonable distribution. In the readjustment of higher education, in particular, it is all the more necessary to strengthen centralized and unified leadership. At present, some of our institutions of high learning are directly subordinate to the ministry of education; some are run by business departments under the central authorities; some are run by provincial, municipal and autonomous regional authorities; and some are run by big enterprises. We must proceed from the situation as a whole and have unified planning. We cannot successfully carry out readjustment if we only take local interests into account.

We believe that provided we firmly implement the principles and policies of the party Central Committee concerning readjustment, our education cause will be able to regain its vitality and make improvements in the course of readjustment, lay a solid foundation for future development and restructuring and play a greater role in promoting the four modernizations.

GUANGMING RIBAO COMMENTS ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK060157 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Building Spiritual Civilization Is a Major Task Put Forward by Reality"]

[Text] The strategic task of building socialist spiritual civilization put forward by the Central Committee has immediately gained warm support from the whole party and the people of the whole country. However, some people lack sufficient confidence in carrying out this task, asking whether it is getting divorced from reality, uttering empty talk and using high-flown words to talk about building a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization at a time when the country's material foundation is still very weak. We hold that the viewpoint of these people is wrong.

In fact, in the present conditions of rather poor material foundation and backward science and technology in our country, it is obviously unrealistic "high-flown words" and "empty talk" and illusory to talk about building a high degree of spiritual civilization within a very short period of time.

Poor material conditions obviously cannot become a foundation for building a high degree of spiritual civilization, but it can indeed become the starting point for it; of course we cannot ascend to the sky in one bound, but we should and can do so step by step. The degree to which spiritual civilization is built cannot but be constrained by material conditions, and one is not a materialist if one fails to acknowledge that; but neither is one a dialectical materialist if one neglects or even abandons the task of building spiritual civilization on that account.

Spiritual civilization is a system with complex structure, and the degree to which its various components depend on material foundation differs. The wisdom aspect of spiritual civilization, that is, the level of science, culture and education, directly reflects the degree of material civilization and is directly constrained by the material conditions; while the moral contents of spiritual civilization, including ideals, sentiments, beliefs, moods and customs, are directly constrained by the material conditions and, more important, from ties with material production through the medium of production relations. The nature of social production relations and of the economic foundation plays a determining role on the moral atmosphere. It is precisely in this respect that our socialist system enjoys incomparable superiority. Our society has eliminated the exploiting system, and has thus created the economic conditions for eliminating the practices inherent in the exploiting system of each person trying to outwit the other, being intent solely on profit, and hypocrisy and deception. On the basis of public ownership of the means of production, our people have common interests, ideals, moral principles, and aims of endeavor. All this opens up broad prospects for forming and developing a completely new social moral atmosphere and a high degree of spiritual civilization in our country.

History is a mirror. Let us recall the years of revolutionary war and the first 3 years of the 1960's; at that time, our material conditions were much worse than now, but despite that our party applied communist morals to constrain the words and deeds of party members and progressive elements, advocated and carried forward the spirit of strict observance of discipline and self-sacrifice, the spirit of acting for the public and others without any thought of self-interest, the spirit of overcoming all difficulties and all enemies, and the spirit of persisting in revolutionary optimism and clearing away all difficulties to win victory; all this formed into a tremendous all-conquering force. How can it be said that we are "getting divorced from reality" in proposing the task of building socialist spiritual civilization today, when our material conditions are much better than they were then? If it is said that to do this now is to "get divorced from reality," when then could we ever embark on the task of building spiritual civilization without getting divorced from reality? [paragraph continues]

Should we wait until the productive force is highly developed and the four modernizations are accomplished before embarking on this task? If we are to push the task of building spiritual civilization into the distant future, we are not basing our efforts on reality, nor are we conforming to Marxism.

According to the Marxist viewpoint, material civilization is the foundation of spiritual civilization, and there is no doubt about that. However, spiritual civilization is not powerless; it has a very great reaction role on material civilization. This reaction role is shown not only in indirect aspects; it stimulates the development of the productive force through preserving and developing socialist production relations. In addition it is also expressed in direct aspects; it turns into a spiritual force influencing and stimulating people's enthusiasm for production. As we know, a fundamental characteristic distinguishing the practical deeds of a person in society from those of an animal is that he is governed by ideology. This determines a person's level of spiritual civilization, and in particular a person's morals cannot but play a major role in his practical deeds. Only a person with collectivist spirit will take delight in creating more material wealth for the collective cause; only a person with the master's attitude toward labor will strive to grasp science and technology and production techniques and conscientiously strive to improve labor productivity; only a person who has deep love for the motherland and for the people will wholeheartedly work hard for the four modernizations. This is how in practice spiritual and moral strength turns into material strength. It is unimaginable that a person without socialist spiritual civilization and communist morals and beliefs could have great enthusiasm and creativity in the practice of building socialist modernization!

Some may say that building a high degree of spiritual civilization requires a corresponding foundation of material civilization, and to build a high degree of material civilization, corresponding conditions of spiritual civilization are required. Is this not a completely circular argument? How should we go about breaking out of this circle? In fact, this is certainly not a question of ideals, but of practice.

Soviet Russia under Lenin's leadership faced this circle after the victory of the October Revolution: "It is necessary to eliminate hunger in order to raise labor productivity, and it is necessary to raise labor productivity in order to eliminate hunger." How was this contradiction resolved? Lenin pointed out: "Everyone knows, the solution of contradictions like this depends in practice on breaking out of this kind of circle, on changes in the people's feelings, and on the heroic pioneering spirit of certain groups, and pioneering spirit always plays the determining role in this kind of change." ("Selected Works of Lenin" Vol 4 p 15) Here, what he calls "heroic pioneering spirit" is the spirit of the Communist Party members and progressive elements of arduous struggle amid difficulties and heroic devotion, and the spirit of serving the public without any thought of self-interest and of laboring without counting the reward. It was precisely the strength of this revolutionary spirit that played a great historic role in reversing the critical situation in Soviet Russia at that time and was lauded by Lenin as "the start of a change of world historical significance."

Circular situations similar to that in Soviet Russia after the October Revolution have also occurred in China, when we faced economic difficulties just after the founding of the state and also during the 3 years of economic difficulties, and to break out of them we similarly relied on the devotion of party members and progressive elements, on the spirit of overcoming all difficulties, and on the masses carrying forward the spirit of struggling hard amid difficulties and strictly observing discipline. Here, revolutionary spirit again demonstrated its tremendous strength.

According to the basic principles of dialectical materialism, we have always opposed describing the reaction role of spirit as "the decisive role," and still more have we opposed inflating it to the absurd degree of a "spiritual atomic bomb." [paragraph continues]

However, we also acknowledge: Striving to enhance people's moral standard and degree of awareness is an indispensable factor for solving economic problems. We must certainly not forget this basic principle of dialectical materialism and must certainly not neglect the building of spiritual civilization today, when we are carrying out further readjustment of the national economy. Far from getting "divorced from reality," the building of spiritual civilization is in fact a major task put forward by reality itself.

We must resolutely oppose abolition of the task of building spiritual civilization under the pretext of getting "divorced from reality." However, there is indeed a question of avoiding getting divorced from reality in the actual building of spiritual civilization.

What is the reality we are facing? The great reality we face is the national condition. In the course of building material civilization in the past, we suffered setbacks because we lacked sober understanding of our national condition of large population, weak foundation and low levels; similarly, we will also become divorced from reality and be unable to accomplish our task if we pay no heed to the national condition while building spiritual civilization.

How to analyze our national condition as we build spiritual civilization is a matter that calls for investigation and study. However there are two points we must first pay attention to: 1) The material foundation for spiritual civilization is still relatively poor; 2) retrogressions have occurred in spiritual civilization itself due to the long period of sabotage caused by the leftist line. Since this is so, we certainly cannot expect communist morality to become overnight the norm observed by the majority of people. We must realize that social spiritual civilization is a multilayered structure. Take for instance the private and public viewpoint. At present the majority of the members of our society are not progressive elements who do not vie for fame and gain and always put the interests of the public and other people before their own, but such people do represent the orientation of advance for the majority of people. At present there are also only a few people who harm the public and others to benefit themselves and seek profit above everything else, but they do constitute a sabotage force that cannot be ignored. There is a complex situation of many layers and grades in the large area between these two extremes: Some advocate "subjective for ourselves, objective for others" and follow the principle of "not harming others to benefit oneself;" some labor with sincerity to satisfy their own material interests and are not concerned about anything except "working and eating;" others advocate "taking simultaneous account of public and private interests," and look for a practical and realistic principle for this ... and so on and so forth. It is undoubtedly necessary to promote socialist spiritual civilization among all the people without exception and to carry out education in communist morality for them, but it must also be acknowledged that people always start from different levels and points in advancing toward their common aim. It is always a small number of progressive elements who start by understanding communist morality and accept and apply it to restrain their own actions, while the majority of people can only understand it and translate it into action after a long period of imperceptible influence, observing the examples of progressive elements and absorbing education through personal experience. What is absolutely necessary here is to seek truth from facts and to take effective measures to guide people to proceed step by step from their respective starting points and to make concerted efforts in building socialist spiritual civilization.

There is an old saying, "One cannot advance a thousand li without going step by step." Building socialist spiritual civilization is a tremendous project. So long as we make concerted efforts, start now and start with ourselves, and especially with the leadership, and advance with steady pace, our Chinese nation will certainly be able to move into the advanced ranks of the world in material and spiritual civilization.

RENMIN RIBAO: VIEW LITERATURE, ART DIALECTICALLY

OW051730 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1149 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Report on 4 March RENMIN RIBAO article by Ma Weian: "View the Phenomena in Literature and Art With a Dialectical Viewpoint"]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA)--The article says: The great ideological emancipation movement in recent years has set free the youthfulness of writers and artists in artistic creation, thus giving rise to a large quantity of fine works. The broad masses of people heartily rejoice at the prominent success in literary and art creation, which has now won high popularity. However, the new situation and problems which have appeared in the literary and art movement have also elicited the people's close attention. This important issue about the phenomena in literature and art must be viewed with a dialectical viewpoint.

The article adds: After the crushing of the "gang of four," our party has revived the living soul of Marxism "analyzing a specific situation specifically." But the crushing of the "gang of four" does not mean that problems concerning line have been resolved. When our party began to deal with the left deviationist line, which for a long time brought us misfortune, it encountered obstructions from the "whateverists," and our progress was obstructed just because of certain bookish doctrines and a certain instruction. Facing this tendency, the party Central Committee issued the call to emancipate the mind, seek truth from facts and wholly and accurately master the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought, and then initiated the discussion that practice is the only criterion for examining truth, thus giving impetus to a dynamic ideological emancipation movement.

On the other hand, a small number of people attempted to negate the party's leadership, the socialist course, the dictatorship of the proletariat and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Thus the party Central Committee promptly issued the directive to uphold the four basic principles. In doing this, the party Central Committee upheld the comprehensive dialectical viewpoint by opposing the one-sidedness characterized by modern superstition and ideological ossification and also the one-sidedness characterized by negating the four basic principles. Thus we are gradually returning to the right track and shifting the emphasis of the party's work to socialist modernization.

Today we are at a historical turning point. Ideological problems at this stage will invariably be more numerous than those at an ordinary stage. The great number of ideological problems indicates that ideological activities are lively. So long as we have correct policies, lively ideological activities must first be regarded as gratifying. First, such ideological activities will bring about numerous positive, correct and healthy factors. Of course, lively ideological activities will also inevitably bring about things which are negative, erroneous and even harmful. There certainly are "left" and right things within our party and in society. We should view the problem comprehensively.

Over the past several years, a series of problems have appeared in literary and art creation and criticism. While criticizing and rectifying a main trend, different types of problems have appeared in varying degrees and at one time or another, and another trend has appeared in other respects. After condemning the fallacies of the theory of "fundamental tasks" created by people like Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, that is, following the pattern of "giving prominence to three qualities" to fabricate "lofty, huge and all-round heroes," some people have put forward the viewpoint that literature and art should not portray the heroic characters of the proletariat, and some even have expressed doubt whether there are heroes in real life.

After condemning the deceitful, fake, bloated and empty literature and art peddled by people like Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, and after reaffirming that literature and art should reflect reality, some people have advocated that reality is everything, and that it is enough for writers to reflect reality as long as they are subjectively "sincere."

After correcting the errors of forbidding the description of the gloomy side of life and after allowing and supporting the writers to expose the dark side of life, some people have over-exaggerated the significance in exposing the gloomy side of a socialist society.

After condemning the left deviationist errors of using literature and art to cudgel, label and incriminate people and after advocating the three-no doctrine [no cudgelling, labelling and incriminating people], the viewpoint and practices of not daring to criticize--or considering criticism as taboo--and rejecting all kinds of criticism as "cudgels," whether right or wrong, have appeared.

After criticizing the vulgar social study of handling the relationship between literature and art and politics and between men of letters and artists and politicians, and after correcting the error of classifying all types of literature and art as being tools of class struggle, the uniqueness and independence of literature and art have been exaggerated. There is also a viewpoint that literature and art can be divorced from politics and that the farther they stay away from politics, the better.

After correcting the errors of erroneously estimating the intellectuals' situation and correcting the error of persecuting the literary and art workers with the excuse that they should plunge into the thick of life and receive ideological transformation, the situation of paying no attention to the need of plunging into the thick of life and paying no attention to ideological transformation has appeared.

After opposing the erroneous stand of forbidding literature and art to depict love and after maintaining that literature and art can describe people's love life, there appears the phenomena of viewing the description of love as a "condiment," without which there seems to be no creation to speak of.

While criticizing the error of flagrant interference with literature and art and proposing that the party's leadership over literature and art should be upheld and improved, erroneous attempts in varying degrees to shake off, weaken and negate the party's leadership over literature and art, and even an erroneous attempt of flagrantly proposing to "put on a rival show to the party's" and to "smash the fetters of the four upholds" have appeared.

All these are objective facts in literary and art creation and criticism. Disgusted with these erroneous tendencies, the broad masses of people, including the literary and art workers, have actively supported and taken part in criticizing these erroneous tendencies and are determined to persist in such criticism. Also people have in one way or another criticized another one-sidedness which has appeared in the course of correcting these tendencies. This fully shows that dialectics has been deeprooted in the people's hearts, and this also shows the broad masses of people's awareness.

After recalling the historical facts and the harm caused by metaphysics in literary and art development, the article says: Experience tells us that it is very essential to uphold the dialectical two-point theory of "one divides into two." Only when we first admit that there are two points can we possibly carry out a specific analysis of and comparison between the two and then decide which is more important. If we do not admit that there are two points at all, nothing can be discussed. When talking about our rash errors committed in the course of repeatedly combating rashness, Comrade Chen Yun said in 1956: "Comrades may ask why people are so stupid. Actually this is hard to answer... all those who have engaged in eliminating the counterrevolutionaries and in agrarian reform will understand the reason why it is difficult to avoid making mistakes in practical work. It is easy to say in an article that it is necessary to combat both left and right deviations, but it is not so easy when we actually combat them."

The article says: Recently people have been saying that since our country's economic and political life has become more lively, it is hoped that our spiritual life, particularly our cultural and artistic lives, will also become more lively.

But what should be done to really enliven literature and art? This involves a whole series of literary and art theories and practical problems, which must be studied and probed in various ways. It is impossible to enliven literature and art by metaphysical methods. Only by dialectics, whch grows like an evergreen tree of life, can literature and art be guided to the path which is also evergreen like the tree of life.

We must proceed under the guidance of dialectics, and only under the guidance of dialectics can we proceed. We must heighten our spirit, be determined, carry out penetrating and meticulous investigation and study in the course of literary and art creation and criticism, learn how to analyze and cultivate the habit to analyze, consciously observe the complex phenomena in literature and art and master the dialectical law in literary and art development with a dialectical viewpoint. Our literature and art will advance with big strides in the direction of serving the people and serving socialism, and we will make still greater contributions to the creation of a civilization with socialist material and socialist spirit.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PARTY WORK STYLE, DISCIPLINE

HK060950 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 81 p 5

[Ideological commentary by Zhang Lizhou [1728 7812 3166]: "An Analysis of 'Law Does Not Condemn the Majority'"]

[Text] Incorrect party work style and slackened party discipline constitute an outstanding problem which infringes upon the party's prestige and weakens the party's combat effectiveness. The situation has greatly changed since the promulgation of the "guiding principles," however, we cannot say that the situation has fundamentally changed. It is possible to gradually achieve a fundamental change by means of making more efforts? Some of the comrades are still doubtful about this. They are confident when they realize the party's strong determination in grasping good party work style and discipline. However, they cannot help becoming worried as soon as they get involve in various practical problems. Recently, some people said: It would be easier to tackle if the problems are found only in certain individuals. But now, many people have problems. It seems that stress on party work style and discipline will be in vain since the "law does not condemn the majority."

It is fair to say that people have sufficient grounds to worry. Two situations have appeared simultaneously with the CCP Central Committee's vigorous rectification of party work style. First, some cimrades who are engaged in discipline inspection work and some CCP Committee leaders are bound by the ideology of "law does not condemn the majority." They always think that it is extremely difficult to enforce party discipline and rectify party work style since they are not just dealing with a few individuals or an individual phenomenon, thus, they are hesitant whenever criticism and actions are necessary and are afraid to cause a determination of the situation, begin a chain of antagonistic reactions and get into greater trouble. Second, regarding people who disregard law and discipline and practice a corruptive work style, the idea of "law does not condemn the majority" encourages them to leave things to chance. They think that even if party discipline and work style are greatly strengthened, ti is an effort to only "educate the majority," and nothing can be done to them as long as they are not singled out as being part of the minority. Thus, the idea of "law does not condemn the majority" shields them from making any ideological corrections. The rapid enforcement of party work style and discipline is hindered by these two situations. At the same time, this will also shake the confidence of the masses.

The concept of "law does not condemn the majority" is wrong both in theory and practice. Where the inner-party or the society is concerned and before law, to "condemn" or not, or how to "condemn" is justified by whether or not the action is in violation of law and discipline. We must consider whether or not the action's nature, procedure, extent and consequences are in violation of law and discipline. We must not consider whether it is the "majority" or the "minority" that is doing it. [paragraph continues]

At least, we should not give priority consideration to this. We must take actions accordingly if it is confirmed after investigations that the actions are in violation of law and discipline. We must not disregard law and discipline, disregard the right and wrong and tolerate mistakes even if there are a lot of similar mistakes and a great number of people are involved. Otherwise, the solemnity of law and discipline will be infringed upon on the one hand, and violation of law and discipline will be encouraged, creating an irremediable vicious circle.

We all know that law and discipline is a measure employed by a certain class or social group to maintain their own interests and a certain type of order. Using this measure, they attempt to create certain threatening and cautionary effects, in other words, to "punish one to warn a hundred." Only the result of strict law and discipline can rectify social order from the "chaotic" to the "good" and violations of law and discipline phenomena from the "many" to the "few." Slackening and abandoning law and discipline will never achieve the same result. In order to strengthen the building of our party, enhance the party's combat effectiveness and improve and strengthen party leadership, it is necessary to perfect party law, strictly abide by party discipline and promote party work style. At the same time, some comrades now only have a weak concept of law and discipline after the 10 years of sabotage and turmoil. The general mood of abiding by law and discipline has been weakened and more people are either consciously or unconsciously committing violations of law and discipline. This question is also of importance and urgency.

Our party law and discipline can at the same time impose sanctions and educate the people. These two roles are interrelated and both are indispensable. Fundamentally speaking, we must attach greater importance to propaganda and strengthen education to eliminate the phenomenon of violations of party law and discipline and should not solely rely on sanctions to solve the problem. It is still necessary to prevent and oppose promotion of the idea of punishment. When dealing with deeds which violate law and discipline, we must adopt a definite attitude and uphold our principles of criticizing and taking punitive actions.

Where specific practice is concerned, we must not adopt oversimplified methods and a biased attitude. We must uphold the development of public opinion, make more efforts in education, make clear the theory, advantages and disadvantages to the people and mobilize the whole party to boycott sinister trends and activities which violate discipline. We must enable those who have committed mistakes to realize that they were wrong, that they should correct or restrain themselves from making similar mistakes in the future. Regarding deeds committed which violated discipline before the promulgation of the "guiding principles," it is necessary to correct them but not to investigate them or affix responsibility. However, it is necessary to impose sanctions on a small number of people who have never repented despite education. The purpose of this is to enforce party discipline, educate the majority and set an example for everyone.

Of course, we must make clear that the "majority" in "law does not condemn the majority" is only relative. We cannot deny the fact that our inner-party life has been very abnormal with an incorrect party work style and slackened discipline for a long period of time. This is due particularly to the sabotage carried out by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques during the 10 years of turmoil. However, there is in fact only a very small number of our party members and cadres who practice corruptive work style and violate party discipline and law. We must realize that the majority of our party members and cadres are safeguarding party work style and discipline, actively struggling against sinister trends and those activities which are in violation of discipline. Thus, we must on the one hand squarely face the fact that our party work style and discipline has been seriously sabotaged over the past 10 years and more, and on the other hand, must not exaggerate the nonessential phenomenon and overestimate positive factors. Otherwise, we will inappropriately estimate the entire party situation and shake our confidence in rectifying the party by means of arduous efforts.

THEORISTS STUDY ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

OW051626 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0704 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA)--A symposium on a strategy for economic and social development was recently held in Beijing by some 100 researchers from the economic, scientific and technical fields and leading comrades from various departments concerned.

Speaking at the symposium, many comrades held that it is of great immediate and theoretical significance for us to study and discuss the strategic question of economic and social development, for this will definitely help us to better carry out the work of economic readjustment, map out long-range plans, build a more scientific and reliable foundation for carrying out the economic readjustment and to cut down as well as avoid doing things aimlessly. Over the past several years, especially since the conclusion of the party's third plenary session, a series of discussions on such questions as the goal of socialist production, the transformation of the socialist economic system and rational restructuring of industry, have been successfully conducted by our theorists. They added that the current discussion on the question of development strategy is a new development in the study of the above-mentioned theories, and that it will encourage the theorists to further study many important topics concerning socialist theory and other theories on political economy.

Everybody pointed out: Studying and discussing the strategic questions of economic and social development, it is important for us to conscientiously sum up our own experiences and lessons and proceed from the actual conditions of our country in a down-to-earth manner. Ours is a socialist country with 1 billion population, and our economy, science and culture are still very backward. Therefore, our development strategy must have its own characteristics, and we will accomplish nothing if we simply borrow from other countries' development strategy or indiscriminately follow the same footsteps of any single country.

Discussing the strategic question of China's economic and social development, it is important to study questions in many other areas. Some comrades suggested that in the near future, emphasis should be placed on studying the following questions:

1. It is necessary to clearly understand that the fundamental aim of China's economic and social development is to improve the people's material, cultural and living standards. Therefore, efforts should be made to study not only the production conditions and industrial structures in our country but also the conditions and structures of consumption so that correct policies can be adopted to guide the readjustment of our industrial structures and the orientation in production development and consumption.
2. It is necessary to study the general target of our economic and social development as well as the various changes which may take place at different levels in each stage of development throughout our struggle to fulfill this general target.
3. It is necessary to thoroughly and carefully analyze our country's potential in economic and social development and the questions of restricting the development of our economic and social potential. Special efforts should be made to overcome our shortcomings in underestimating the restrictive factors, a shortcoming which has existed for a very long time.
4. There are 800 million rural people in our country. The outlook of our country is largely determined by rural conditions. Therefore, special emphasis should be placed on studying the strategy of developing our rural areas and the overall construction of our rural areas.

Everybody unanimously pointed out: To study well the strategy of our country's economic and social development, the most important method is to thoroughly obtain and systematically analyze the data of all areas, and to clearly, completely and correctly understand the actual conditions of our country. Only thus will it be possible for us to create a reliable and scientific foundation for studying the strategy of economic and social development.

Speaking at the symposium were Yu Guangyuan, Lin Zixin, Wu Mingyu, Liu Mingfu, Ma Hong, Li Rui, Li Yining, Guo Weicheng, Zheng Zhong, Luo Jingbai, He Zuoxiu, Wang Xiangsheng, Li Baocheng, Du Dagong, Zhuang Jing, Sun Yefang, Cao Siyuan, Deng Yumin, Li Shenzhi, Fang Sheng and others.

The symposium was jointly sponsored by the Policy Research Department of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the World Economics Society, the Economics Institute under the Academy of Social Sciences of China, the Scientific and Technological Information Institute of China, and the General Office of Technology and Economics and the group for management of modern specialization under the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

AFP QUOTES HONGQI ON FOREIGN RELIGIOUS SUBSIDIES

OW051412 Paris AFP in English 1322 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (AFP)--Chinese religious organizations were today warned not to take advantage of China's new policies of religious tolerance by receiving subsidies from abroad. The warning came from the Communist Party fortnightly theoretical journal RED FLAG, and comes shortly after a sharp attack from Bishop of Beijing Michael Fu Tieshan against the Vatican, just after Pope John Paul II called for reconciliation between the Holy See and China's official Catholic Church.

In an article on religious freedom in China, RED FLAG stressed that "no Chinese religious organizations, whichever it is, has the right to receive subsidies or gifts from any foreign religious organization."

Questioned two weeks ago about the calls made by the pope during his tour of the Philippines for reconciliation between Rome and the Chinese church, the bishop of Beijing virtually accused the Vatican of supporting dissident Catholic activities in China. He said without giving further details that acts of "sabotage" had occurred over the past two years, adding that he "did not rule out" Vatican support for them.

RED FLAG reiterated that religious organizations in China should be "patriotic and free", an allusion to the title of the official Catholic Church here, which took the name "patriotic church" after the split between China and the Vatican in 1957. The journal also stressed that religion should not intervene in "politics, education and marriage, or resort to exploitation and oppression." Recalling that the Chinese Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of religious belief, RED FLAG stressed that believers, like atheists, had the same "duty to love the motherland and support socialism and the leadership of the Communist Party." The journal added that religion would continue to exist "a very long time" in China, contrary to statements made up to now in the official press. "The viewpoint which holds that religion will disappear by itself very quickly with the development of science and technology is unrealistic," the article added.

ENTERPRISES BENEFIT FROM ADDED POWERS

OW051625 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0750 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA)--According to information released today by the national discussion meeting on restructuring industrial management, new achievements were made in 1980 in the experiments in expanding decisionmaking powers of China's industrial enterprises.

The enterprises which experimented in expanding decisionmaking powers increased production and income, created more wealth for society and increased state revenue.

In all of China's 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, except Xizang Autonomous Region, more than 6,000 industrial enterprises experimented in expanding decisionmaking powers in 1980. According to initial statistics from various localities, 5,777 of these enterprises not only increased total output value in 1980 but also turned in 29 billion yuan of profits to the state, a 7.4 percent increase as compared with 27 billion yuan in 1979.

Of profits these 5,700 or so enterprises made in 1980, 87 percent was turned in to the state, 10 percent retained by the enterprises and 3 percent spent to repay loans and pay certain subsidies. Of the 1980 increase in profits, 35.2 percent went to the enterprises while most of it was turned into the state.

The comrades attending the national discussion meeting on restructuring industrial management pointed out: The expansion of decisionmaking powers of enterprises is based on a correct orientation. It has developed healthily and yielded remarkable results. It has played a positive role in arousing the enthusiasm of the enterprises and their workers and staff, enlivening the economy, improving management, tapping potentials, promoting increased production and income, improving economic results, promoting readjustment, reorganization and mergers and giving impetus to economic restructuring as a whole.

The comrades attending the meeting also pointed out: In a few localities, some enterprises did not achieve the desired economic results in the experiment in expanding decisionmaking powers in 1980. Their total output value and profits decreased due to conditions causing a decrease in industrial profits, repayment of excessively large amount of debts and poor management.

Representatives from various localities analyzed the problems and contradictions which arose in the course of the experiment in expanding decisionmaking powers.

They pointed out: In 1981, we should concentrate our efforts on readjustment of the national economy. We should integrate our efforts to strengthen guidance in macroeconomic planning with efforts to continue to enliven the micro-economy. We should see to it that production of those enterprises that experiment in expanding decisionmaking powers meets market demand. We should improve economic results and continue to do a good job in expanding the decisionmaking powers of enterprises.

POLICY ON TRANSPORTING GOODS TO BE SOLD DEFINED

OW060002 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] ZHONGGUO CAIMAO BAO on 5 March carries its reporter's interview with the responsible person of the Market Control Bureau of the State General Administration of Industry and Commerce on distinguishing between the legitimate transporting of goods for sale and illegal speculation.

The responsible person pointed out: In transporting goods for sale, administrative regions and distance traveled are no longer the demarcation line between legitimate and illegal activities. The outlets allowed to transport goods for sale are: cooperative stores, cooperative teams and individual peddlers. They must have registered with the administrative departments of industry and commerce and have obtained business licenses. Then they may transport agricultural and sideline goods for sale in areas where their business activities have been approved. Rural communes and lower collectives may transport for sale surplus category II and category III agricultural and sideline products from their own units and from neighboring units after fulfilling state purchase quotas and the contracts which they have signed with others, provided that the state does not want to purchase the surplus. Category I agricultural products are not to be sold in this manner.

With the approval of the production team and under the condition that the fulfillment of the state purchase quota is not affected, commune members may transport for sale agricultural and sideline products which are allowed to be marketed within their personal capabilities, that is, in the quantity that can be carried by hand, by shoulder poles, in carts pulled by individuals and on bicycles. Individuals are not allowed to buy bigger means of transportation like motor vehicles, tractors and motor boats to engage in transporting goods for sale.

The responsible person pointed out: Judging from present condition in all localities, the majority of individuals are acting according to policy regulations. On the other hand, however, there are indeed persons who do violate regulations. Some outstanding examples of such violations are: stealing means of industrial and agricultural production; offering a higher price for goods planned for purchase by the state and thus undermining the state purchase plan; buying goods from state-run retail stores and retail outlets of supply and marketing cooperatives and selling them at a higher price; clandestinely selling ration coupons for planned supply I items and negotiable bank securities; clandestinely selling gold, silver, foreign banknotes, jewels, historical relics, foreign goods and precious medicines; intentionally using inferior workmanship and raw material; mingling with secret elements and palming of the adulterated goods as genuine ones so as to cheat for a profit; and striking and hoarding for speculation to drive up prices.

He said: Incumbent cadres and staff are not allowed to transport goods for sale or to be spare-time small peddlers. Only the small peddlers who have been approved by the administrative departments of industry and commerce and who have obtained licenses can sell small commodity goods according to specified conditions and the price policy. No individual is allowed to transport industrial goods for sale.

He points out: At present, as the number of persons engaging in transporting goods for sale is comparatively large, problems have cropped up in some localities and affected production, transportation and social order. All units concerned must strengthen their control and take positive measures to solve them. By no means should they just let things take their own course.

POWER MINISTRY AWARDS PRIZES FOR INVENTIONS

OW050756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA)--The Chinese power industry was awarded two state invention prizes by the State Scientific and Technological Commission and 16 more by the Ministry of Power Industry last year, according to the Ministry of Power Industry.

One of the prizes was given to an instrument used to record fluctuations in electric power enabling the prediction and tracing of any interruptions in current flow. The instrument was designed by the northeast and southwest electric power designing institutes and the Xuchang relay factory in Henan Province. It is activated by the power fluctuations and possesses a short-term memory for read-outs and recreation of the interruptions. Unlike more traditional electric monitors, which maintain constant surveillance and ongoing records, the new machine is easier and cheaper to operate with no diminution of efficiency.

Another prize went to a power gun for cutting wires, wire ropes, round steel bars and punching holes and hanging rope ladders. It helps facilitate wire line engineering and repairing.

Other inventions recognized by the power ministry included research and theoretical papers and practical items such as a new electrically-operated smoke-stack scrubber and a six million-kilovolt outdoor surge generator used for testing the life of electric components.

CORRECTION TO JIANG HUA REPORT ON TRIAL

The following correction is to the item entitled "Jiang Hua Reports on Trial of Lin-Jiang Cliques," published in the 4 March People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT on page L 5: On page L 6, in the second line of the sixth paragraph, delete the phrase "and supported" from the sentence.

CORRECTION TO YAO YILIN REPORT TO NPC

The following corrections are to the item entitled "Yao Yilin Report to NPC on 1981 Economic Plan," published in the 2 March People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT on page L 1: In the item with the subheadline "Reviews Situation," on page L 2, in the second line of the first paragraph, make the sentence read: "These markets compensate for an insufficiency of state and collective commerce..."

On the same page, in the fourth line of the second paragraph, change the word "yuan" to "dollars" both places it occurs.

In the fourth paragraph of that same page, make the last sentence read: Various administrative expenditures, including national defense spending and administrative expenditures for organs and institutions continue to increase.

In the item with the subheadline "Extols Balanced Finances" which begins on page L 4, there is a correction on page L 7. In the third line of the first paragraph on L 7, make the line read: ...investment in capital production. Under such circumstances the key lies in raising the economic...

CORRECTION TO ZHOU ZIYANG HOSTS ECONOMIC DISCUSSION

The following corrections are to the item entitled "Zhao Ziyang Hosts Discussion of National Economy," published in the 2 March People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT on page L 9: One page L 10, in the seventh paragraph, the phrase "under the leadership of the CCP." to the end of the sentence.

On page L 11, in the sixth line of the last paragraph, make the sentence beginning on that line read: The several hundred thousand enterprises set up...

BRIEFS

IDEAL PROJECTED POPULATION--Beijing, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--China's ideal population 100 years from now should be around 700 million. This is the conclusion reached simultaneously by two population theory research groups which conducted the population research separately. They came up with the same figure after studying such factors as China's rate of economic development, food resources and ecological balance. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0748 GMT 4 Mar 81 OW]

FURTHER ON NAMING OF ANHUI CPPCC OFFICIALS

OW060421 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0218 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Hefei, 6 Mar (XINHUA)--The Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee held its third session from 23 February to 4 March in Hefei. The session additionally and supplementarily elected Gong Yinong [7895 1942 6593], Liu Zhengwen [0491 2973 2429], Cao Zhenqiu [2347 7201 3808], Gao Hong [7559 7703], Chen Tianren [7115 1131 0117] and Ma Leting [7456 2867 1656] vice chairmen of the Anhui Provincial CPPCC.

JIANGSU CCP CALLS FOR PROMOTING DECORUM, COURTESY

OW051131 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Yesterday the provincial CCP Committee called a meeting of responsible persons of departments and units concerned to discuss the development of deepgoing and extensive activities to promote decorum and courtesy in the province with the five stresses and four beauties as the main target so as to develop spiritual socialist civilization. Comrade Wang Haisu presided over the meeting, while Comrade Hu Hong delivered an address.

The participants unanimously pointed out the necessity at present to grasp the activities to promote decorum and courtesy centered on the five stresses--stress on decorum, stress on courtesy, stress on sanitation, stress on order and stress on morality--and four beauties--beauty of the mind, beauty of language, beauty of behavior and beauty of environment--as a primary task in developing spiritual socialist civilization. This, they said, is of vital significance to success in making further economic readjustments and ensuring social stability, the revival and development of China's fine social practice and our party's glorious revolutionary traditions, the education and training of young people to help them grow up healthily and the promotion of socialist modernization.

Speaking at the meeting, the participants said: While a campaign to educate people to be decorous and courteous should be launched in both urban and rural areas of the province, emphasis should be placed on cities and towns. While the campaign should be developed among all people, the main target of education should be young people. And while people of all walks of life should be involved, party and CYL members and cadres should play an active leading role in the campaign and teachers and parents should set examples by their own conduct. It is necessary to pay attention to the actual situation in a locality and to carry out activities to promote decorum and courtesy in conjunction with ideological and political work, the education on the four basic principles, the campaign to learn from Lei Feng and to foster a new style of work, the campaign for the aforestation of the motherland and native villages and the patriotic public health campaign. The activities to promote decorum and courtesy should also be closely coordinated with the activities of government offices, schools and enterprises, with municipal administration and city beautification work and with the efforts to strengthen public security and maintain good order in transport, production, work and study. Appropriate regulations, rules, systems and requirements for decorum and courtesy should be established through democratic discussions and by taking the specific local conditions into consideration. We should see to it that both cadres and the masses are urged to comply with these regulations, rules, systems and requirements, and that gradually it becomes natural for them to do so.

In the course of discussions, the participants emphatically pointed out: To make a success of the mass activities to promote decorum and courtesy, the departments concerned should take the initiative to work in concert, cooperate closely and make joint efforts under the unified leadership of the party committees at the respective levels. Mass organizations such as trade unions, CYL organizations and women's federations should play a good role as the party's assistants in this work.

First and foremost, it is imperative to do good propaganda work so as to make it a general social practice to pay attention to decorum and courtesy. The press, radio and television should give wider publicity to and carry more reports on decorum and courtesy activities and do their best to commend exemplary models in this regard, both exemplary persons and their deeds. Education departments should take education on decorum and courtesy as an important aspect of ideological and political work at schools. Cultural departments should mobilize all forces all use all methods, media and fronts to publicize and promote decorous and courteous behavior. It is imperative to make education on the five stresses and four beauties rich and colorful, dynamic and lively.

Present at the meeting were responsible persons from some 20 units, including the propaganda department and the general office of the provincial CCP Committee.

JIANGXI OFFICIALS AT LEARN-FROM-LEI FENG EVENTS

OW060930 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpts] More than 10,000 young people and office cadres of Nanchang and the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Nanchang unfolded activities on 5 March to learn from Lei Feng, foster new habits and do good deeds for the people in Nanchang's main streets, vegetable markets, railway stations, wharves and other public centers. They cleaned the streets and railway stations, removed hundreds of dun of garbage, maintained traffic order, spread civility and courtesy and supported spring farming. People acclaimed: The Lei Feng spirit has returned again!

This campaign was sponsored by the Nanchang Municipal CYL Committee.

On the afternoon of 5 March, a report meeting on learning from Lei Feng was held at the Nanchang Municipal Workers Cultural Palace and over 500 attended. Responsible comrades of the Jiangxi provincial and Nanchang municipal party, government and military organizations joined Nanchang's young people and PLA commanders and fighters in the public service labor work in the street. They included Jiang Weiqing, Bai Dongcai, Liu Junxiu, Wu Ping, Xin Junjie, Hao Zhijian, Zhang Chuangfu, (Li Huiying), (Lu Yueming), (Hu Dingqian), (Lu Mingxing), (Wang Linde), (Gong Tao), (Li Zhongmin), (Xue Wubing), (Hou Guoxi), (Tang Dong), (Xu Gongxi), (Fang Chuan), (Li Zhengyuan), (Wang Xianwen), (Zhu Tongji), (Wang Zhengjing) and (Wang Yiping).

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING AT FAMILY PLANNING MEETING

SK060545 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The provincial meeting of representatives of units and individuals with advanced records in family planning work concluded on 4 March. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government. Responsible persons of the provincial party committee, the provincial congress Standing Committee and the provincial government, including Bai Rubing, Su Yiran, Zhao Lin, Qin Hezhen, Li Zhen, Li Zichao, Wang Jinshan, Xu Jianchun, Wang Zhongying, Lin Ping, Lin Yuang, Yang Jieren, Song Yimin, Liu Peng, Zhang Jingtao and Ding Fangming, attended the meeting and presented banners and certificates of merit to the 402 representatives of advanced units and individuals attending the meeting.

Comrades Zhao Lin and Wan Jinsan spoke at the meeting, and Comrade Wang Zhongying delivered a work report. Comrade (Lin Yiping), deputy director of the birth planning office under the State Council, attended the meeting and spoke.

The meeting contended that our province scored remarkable achievements in family planning work last year. The 1980 population growth rate declined to 7.03 per thousand from 10.79 per thousand in 1979, fulfilling the population growth index assigned by the State Council.

We must do our best to control the population growth in our province to within 8 per thousand this year. This is an arduous task. Because of the imbalance in family planning work in the various localities last year and the marked increase in couples to be married this year, we are faced with a large increase in population growth. We must pay close attention to this problem.

CYL'S HAN YING JOINS IN SHANGHAI LEI FENG EVENTS

OW060822 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Today marks the 18th anniversary of the publication of Comrade Mao Zedong's inscription Learn From Comrade Lei Feng. More than 300,000 Youth League members and young people today gathered in different public places throughout Shanghai City to carry out the activities of learning from Lei Feng, fostering new habits and doing good deeds for the people.

Early this morning, several hundred young people arrived at (Hujiang) No 1 village to sweep streets and dredge sewers. All of them displayed tremendous enthusiasm for their work. Secretary Han Ying of the CYL Central Committee and Secretary Wang Mingzhang of the Shanghai Municipal CYL Committee also participated in the cleanup activities with high spirits. Comrade Han Ying held cordial talks with several young people.

Inspired by Lei Feng's spirit, large numbers of CYL members and young people appeared in various places of Nanjing Road, Huaihai Road, the pond and people's square this morning to do good deeds for the people. Since early this year, Learn from Lei Feng, foster new habits, and do good deeds for the people weeks have been launched twice in Shanghai City. The broad masses of young people have used their own actions to improve social practice and build a new civilization with a socialist spirit.

SHANGHAI INCREASES OVERALL INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

OW060728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Mar (XINHUA)--China's leading industrial city Shanghai has increased its overall industrial output at an average annual rate of 8.6 percent since 1977 through reorganization and improvements in management techniques and technology. The city's success was cited at a national meeting being held here to discuss the restructuring of the industrial management system. The meeting noted that the city has expanded its industry in spite of the fact it has reduced the output of some heavy industrial products and speeded the growth of its light industry in accordance with government emphasis.

During this readjustment period, efforts are being made in China to reorganize some of the factories in order to make more efficient use of industrial machinery, equipment and funds, produce more consumer goods and ensure efficient, specialized production. Shanghai, according to the meeting, sets an example in the field. The city has not only expanded the production capacity of many factories, but also improved the quality of products. In 1979 and 1980, 65 of Shanghai's products won gold and silver medals for excellence. Light industrial output has increased 11.9 percent a year since 1977 and has overtaken that of heavy industry.

At the same time, heavy industry has also made advances, though not as great as lighter manufacturing. While trimming output of steel plates, mining equipment, cranes and general machinery not needed in great quantities in the current economic climate, production by the city's metallurgical bureau of welder pipes, strip steel, sheet steel, steel wires and small-size rolled steel increased 170,000 tons in 1980. The Electrical Machinery Bureau boosted their output of printing, paper-making and food-processing equipment as well as small machine tools and motors.

Examples were cited at the meeting of how the reorganization of factories had enabled the bicycle, wrist watch and electric fan industries in Shanghai to expand production.

The 14 bicycle factories in the city have entered into cooperation in the interests of efficiency. Three now are general assembly factories, 10 manufacture parts and one specializes in electroplating. The output has consequently increased from 2.4 million in 1976 to 3.76 million last year--nearly one-third of the national total. Output is projected at greater levels this year. Wrist watches, which have been in heavy demand, were limited by available space for workshops. Seven small factories under the municipal light industry bureau were put under the management of the Shanghai Clock and Watch Company in 1978 and more workers were trained. The company now makes men's and women's wrist watches, and third- and fourth-generation electronic watches, and has increased its output since 1976 by 1 million units per year to 8 million in 1980. One big electric fan factory has consolidated operations with five smaller factories in the last two years. Output, which was between 200,000 and 300,000 previously, jumped to 400,000 in 1979 and half a million in 1980.

Shanghai has added only a few key new factories since 1949. The growth of the city's industry has been mainly the result of tapping the potential of existing factories, industrial reorganization and technical innovations. Shanghai's total industrial output in 1980 was 27 times that of 1949, the year of the founding of the People's Republic. Since that time, 100,000 million yuan of profit has been turned over to the state by the city's industry. The figure is 10 times the state's investment during the period.

ZHEJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS COMMITTEE SESSION

OW151331 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] The Seventh Session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress was held in Hangzhou today. According to the session's agenda, the Standing Committee members are scheduled to study related documents of the central authorities and other reports approved by the 17th Session of the NPC Standing Committee, achieve unity in thinking, correctly implement the policy of striving for further readjustment economically and further stability politically laid down by the party Central Committee and the State Council, deliberate on provisional regulations on preventing and controlling environmental pollution in Zhejiang Province, and discuss as well as approve other draft regulations governing land requisition by the state for construction and the management of land to be used by rural communes and brigades for construction. The committee members will also hear reports on the results of county-level direct elections and discuss and approve appointments and dismissals.

At today's meeting, the committee members heard a report by Vice Chairman (Chu Weixiu) of the provincial Planning Committee on arrangements for Zhejiang Province's economic plans for 1981. Attending today's meeting were Vice Chairmen Wang Fang, Liu Dan, Xia Qi, Li Yuhua, Li Lanyan, Wang Qidong and Zhu Zuxiang of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress.

BRIEFS

FUJIAN FISH PRODUCTION--According to statistics of the Fujian Provincial Bureau of Aquatic Products, the total production of fresh water fish in 1980 amounted to 320,000 dan, showing an increase of some 40,000 dan over 1979. The province has encouraged and supported peasants to develop domestic fish breeding to increase their income. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 10 Feb 81 HK]

FURTHER ON FINAL GUANGDONG CONGRESS SESSIONS

2 Mar Meeting

HK051352 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Summary] "The Third Session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress held a plenary meeting on the morning of 2 March. Vice Chairman Zhong Ming gave a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; President Tang Guangli gave a report on the work of the provincial Higher People's Court; and Chief Procurator Kou Qingyan gave a report on the work of the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate."

In his report, Comrade Zhong Ming reviewed several tasks accomplished by the provincial People's Congress in the past. He said: "Since the previous year, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee has formulated and issued local laws in accordance with the province's actual conditions and practical needs, under the premise of complying with the state Constitution and laws, policies, decrees and orders. The provincial People's Congress has also examined and adopted the planned parenthood ordinance, the Guangdong Province special economic zone ordinance, and detailed rules and regulations on election of people's congresses at all levels throughout the province."

In the wake of the building of the four modernizations, it is extremely necessary to establish economic laws after careful studies and investigations. The provincial People's Congress has put forth suggestions and criticism on the mistakes made by the provincial People's Government in various aspects.

"Yin Linping, Ou Mengjue and another 10 comrades were the executive chairmen of the session. All members who are attending the Third Session of the Fourth Guangdong Provincial CPPCC, and responsible comrades of provincial organizations were present at the meeting."

3 Mar Presidium Session

HK031356 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Summary] "The Presidium of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress held its third session on the afternoon of 3 March. At the beginning of the session, Ren Zhongyi, member of the Presidium and first secretary of Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, introduced the details on the elections of the vice chairmen and members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the decision on the governor and vice governors recently made by the responsible comrades of various democratic parties and masses organizations through democratic consultations. After discussion and through a democratic consultation process, the session unanimously adopted the namelist of the candidates for the above posts and decided to submit the namelist to the People's Congress session for discussion, election and approval. The session also adopted the namelist for the chief examiner and deputy chief examiner.

"The session listened to Luo Tian's financial budget report and Liang Guang's examination report on proposals. At the session, (Lai Xianghui), deputy secretary general of the People's Congress session, reported the developments of people's visits and letters during the congress to the members of the presidium."

GUANGZHOU PLA MEETING ON LEARNING FROM LEI FENG

HK051324 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The Guangzhou PLA units held a report meeting yesterday [4 March] on learning from Lei Feng and other heroic models. Advance units and individuals in learning from Lei Feng were invited to the meeting to present reports on their experiences and deeds so as to stimulate the further development of the activities of the PLA units in learning from Lei Feng and other heroic models and establishing new work style, to build the socialist spiritual civilization and to foster a generation of new communist people.

Jiang Lindong, deputy political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA Units; Chen Jide, director of the Political Department of the Guangzhou PLA units, and responsible comrades of the leadership organs of the headquarters and political and logistic departments attended the report meeting.

(Wang Xiaoping), combat hero, national shock trooper in the new Long March and platoon leader of a certain regiment; (Liu Kajia), woman telephone operator of the No 1 communications exchange of the Guangzhou PLA units; (Zhang Wugang), deputy section head of the Panyu County armed forces department of the Guangdong Military District; and a student of the military surgeons school of the Guangzhou PLA units and representative of the CYL branch of the No 5 squad presented reports about their experiences and deeds in learning from Lei Feng. Their reports were vivid, factual and were very touching, winning the commendation of the more than 1,000 commanders and fighters present at the meeting.

In conclusion, Deputy Political Commissar Jiang Lindong spoke. He talked about the great significance of launching activities in learning from Lei Feng and noted: At present, we must put the emphasis of learning from Lei Feng and other heroic models on fostering a high level of socialist spiritual civilization and strengthening our combat will. Leadership cadres at all levels must take the lead in doing a good job of learning from Lei Feng and other heroic models, earnestly practice what they advocate, set themselves as examples for cadres and fighters and continuously deepen the activities in learning from Lei Feng and other heroic models.

HUBEI'S CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS TREE PLANTING

OW050832 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 81

[By station reporter (Li Guiming)--recorded]

[Summary] Some 150 people of the offices of the Hubei provincial CCP Committee took part in tree-planting activities at the provincial CCP Committee compound this morning. In response to the reporter's question, Comrade (Li Xiu), of the Office Affairs Bureau of the provincial People's Government, said: "Principal leading comrades present here are Chen Pixian, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Han Ningfu, governor; Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP Committee; vice governors and vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and comrades of the general offices of the provincial CCP Committee, provincial People's Government, provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and various organization departments."

Comrade Zhou Pengcheng, member of the secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, also attended the tree-planting activities.

HUBEI PARTICIPATES IN LEARN-FROM-LEI FENG DRIVE

OW060413 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] The Wuhan Municipal CYL Committee on the afternoon of 4 March held a discussion meeting among young people from all quarters of Wuhan on learning from Lei Feng and cultivating new customs and habits. The discussion meeting was held with a view to mobilizing young people throughout the city to make greater efforts to learn from Lei Feng, cultivate new customs and habits and strive to be in the vanguard in promoting socialist spiritual civilization in the course of the new Long March.

With great passion, over 300 advanced models and activists from all fronts and trades in Wuhan attended the meeting. Chen Pixian, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee; Han Ningfu and (Wang Jinshan), secretaries of the same committee; Wang Ping, deputy secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee; (Li Wei), deputy secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee; Tian Ying, vice governor of Hubei; (Diao Dexiu), Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and director of the provincial CCP Committee's Propaganda Department and Zhou Pengcheng, secretary of the CYL Central Committee, attended the meeting.

Others present were responsible comrades of party, government and military organizations in Wuhan and the Hubei Provincial and Wuhan Municipal CYL Committees as well as office cadres from these organizations.

On behalf of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, Comrade Chen Pixian first extended regards to the representative advanced individuals in learning from Lei Feng and cultivating new social customs and wished them greater successes and achievements in establishing socialist spiritual civilization. Then, after reviewing the activities to learn from Lei Feng which were unfolded in 1963, he stressed the need to strengthen the education of young people in communist ideas and expressed the hope that CYL organizations at all levels would unfold various and colorful activities: integrate these activities to learn from Lei Feng with those laying stress on decorum, courtesy, sanitation, order and morality and pay attention to the beauty of the mind, language, behavior and environment, mobilize young people to study in a planned way stories about Lei Feng, his diaries and Chairman Mao's works on serving the people; and organize them to undertake such public service activities as they are physically capable of to promote the popularization and development of civility, courtesy and new social customs.

Zhou Pengcheng, secretary of the CYL Central Committee, attended and addressed the meeting. He highly praised Wuhan's educational work for young people. He urged the young people of Wuhan to bring into full play their wisdom and talent to make greater efforts, obtain more experience and make new contributions in the course of learning from Lei Feng and creating a socialist spiritual civilization.

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG ATTENDS LEI FENG CEREMONY

OW061109 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Some 2,500 students, peasants, workers, cadres and PLA commanders and fighters this morning assembled in the public square in front of the Lei Feng Memorial Hall in Lei Feng commune, Wangcheng County--the native place of our great communist fighter--to hold a grand ceremony marking the 18th anniversary of the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao's call to learn from Comrade Lei Feng. Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district; Wan Da, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Dong Zhiwen, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; (Chen Shufu), political commissar of the provincial military district; and responsible comrades of the Changsha Municipal CCP Committee, Wangcheng County CCP Committee and Hunan Provincial CYL Committee attended the meeting.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong spoke at the meeting. He said: Lei Feng was a great communist fighter who grew up under the guidance of Marxist-Leninist-Mao Zedong Thought. In early 1960's, as a brilliant example of youth in the new socialist era, Lei Feng had inspired thousands upon thousands of young people to go forward and benefited a whole generation who grew up strong and healthy. During the 10 catastrophic years, Lin Biao and the gang of four's counterrevolutionary instigation confounded right and wrong and seriously disrupted the learn-from-Lei Feng activities, as they did in other fields of work. But Lei Feng's image cannot be obliterated, and his spirit will live forever. Our party, people and army need Lei Feng-type vanguards who work in the interest of others without considering their own, fear neither hardship nor death and serve the people wholeheartedly.

Mao Zhiyong said: Lei Feng's spirit, together with the fine qualities of numerous other models and heroes, epitomizes the socialist spiritual civilization in its highest form and offers a living example in building such a spiritual civilization. Party, government and military organizations at all levels in the province must seriously promote the learn-from-Lei Feng activities as a major step toward building a socialist spiritual civilization. We are living and working in the native place of Comrade Lei Feng. We should launch the activities even better to ensure that they will gain more vigor and liveliness. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, we should work hard for further economic readjustment and social stability.

(Chen Shufu), political commissar of the provincial military district; (Zhang Huiming), deputy secretary of the Changsha Municipal CCP Committee; (Liu Minggao), secretary of the Wangcheng County CCP Committee; and representatives of the students, CYL members, militiamen and PLA units also spoke at the meeting. They unanimously pledged to persistently build Lei Feng's native place in his spirit, become models in learning from Lei Feng, fostering socialist behavior and building a socialist spiritual civilization and make Lei Feng's spirit forever shine in his native place.

HUNAN GOVERNMENT STRENGTHENS LEADERSHIP OVER WORK

HK030257 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] To better implement the important principle proposed by the central authorities on attaining further economic readjustment and political stability and eliminate leftist influences so that all work in the province will follow this correct principle and make progress, the provincial CCP Committee and People's Government are determined to further strengthen leadership over all work in the province, adopt effective measures and do a thorough and meticulous job in all work, especially economic readjustment work. Leading cadres of the provincial CCP Committee and People's Government have therefore practiced division of labor with individual responsibility. They have organized special groups to grasp reducing capital construction, closing, suspending, amalgamating enterprises or shifting them to other production, supporting agriculture, developing light and textile industries and readjusting market prices. The governor holds business meetings once or twice a month to analyze and study economic readjustment work so as to promptly solve problems that crop up. At the same time, they have organized some 1,300 cadres of government organs into 275 inspection groups. The inspection groups go to the rural areas and factories to inspect and analyze the actual situation, and help the people at the basic levels to solve the pressing political problems in the course of economic readjustment. They practice face-to-face leadership and have scored significant results.

HUNAN HOLDS FORUM ON IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

HK040303 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The provincial CCP Committee held a provincial forum on implementing policies in Changsha from 22 February to 1 March. The forum stressed that party organizations and government departments must continue to emancipate their minds, clear away leftist influences, and do a thoroughly good job in implementing policies. Present at the forum were comrades responsible for policy implementation in all prefectural and municipal CCP committees, provincial fronts, and departments and bureaus concerned, together with comrades from the departments handling people's letters and visits. Wan Da, Dong Zhiwen, Ji Zhaoqing, and Luo Qiuyue, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee's leadership group for policy implementation, attending the meeting.

The forum held: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, Hunan has scored very great successes in implementing policies, under the leadership of the party organizations at all levels. We have corrected large numbers of miscarriages of justice and solved many problems leftover from history. Comrades responsible for policy implementation have persistently followed the principle of seeking truth from facts, put up with irritation and complaints, and done a lot of work.

However, we must also realize that implementation of party policy and promotion of other work have been affected by the fact that our province suffered the bindings of the two whatevers and lacked sufficient understanding of the leftist things that had been practiced for many years. Hence, at present we must seriously recall history and sum up experiences and lessons in connection with the province's realities, correct our ideological line, and implement the policies properly. We must solve the problem of lack of morale and unity among the cadre.

The meeting pointed out: The key to making a thorough success of the work of implementing policies lies in strengthening leadership. The meeting demanded that party organizations at all levels get rid of complacency and slackness and feelings of weariness and do well in strengthening leadership over this work. They must resolutely, totally and cleanly handle all miscarriages of justice that have occurred since the founding of the state. Through implementing policies we should promote stability and unity, mobilize all positive factors and work in concert to promote the four modernizations and further spur policy implementation in the province.

HUNAN MILITARY DISTRICT FARMING SUPPORT CIRCULAR

OW060629 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] The Hunan Military District issued a circular on 3 March asking its units to carry forward their fine traditions and vigorously support local spring farming in various ways, and calling on militiamen in the rural areas to play their leading and shock force role in spring farming in order to make positive contributions to an all-round bumper harvest in agriculture this year.

The circular asked all units to take the initiative in contacting local communes and brigades, plan comprehensively in light of their own capacity and local production needs, and support local spring farming with labor and materials. Units having the necessary conditions should send maintenance and repair groups to the fields to help repair farm implements and machinery, dispatch medical teams to treat rural patients or take other steps to help resolve practical problems encountered in spring farming.

The circular also stated: Under the unified leadership of local party committees, military subdistricts, garrison districts and county and municipal militia departments should send in forces to rural communes and brigades and mobilize and organize the vast numbers of militiamen to fully play their shock force role and actively plunge themselves into spring farming.

In conclusion, the circular emphatically pointed out: Leading cadres in various localities should take the lead in going up to the frontline of spring farming and setting an example for PLA units and militia. They should educate the vast numbers of commanders, fighters and militiamen to heighten their vigilance and firmly crack down on criminal sabotage, to maintain social order and insure the smooth progress of spring farming.

CORRECTION TO HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS REPORT

The following correction should be made to the item subheaded "Governor's Work Report" under the general headline "Hubei Provincial People's Congress Activities Noted" which was published beginning on page P 5 of the 2 March, 1981 People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

Page P 6, second paragraph, from line 10, should read... "was respectively 16.9, 29.3, and 35 percent..."

I. 6 Mar 81

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

Q 1

TAN QILONG, YOUNG PEOPLE MARK LEI FENG ANNIVERSARY

HK060311 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Summary] Young people and juveniles, PLA personnel, office cadres and responsible comrades engaged in sweeping the streets on 5 March, the 18th anniversary of the call of the Central Committee and Chairman Mao to learn from Lei Feng. Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Tan Qilong, who is currently conducting investigation in Liangshan Autonomous Prefecture, engaged in similar activities in Xichang during the day.

Du Xinyuan, Yang Wanxuan, Liu Xiyao, Qin Chuanhou and Zhang Lixing, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee; Ren Baige, adviser to the committee; Li Wenqing, Ru Fuyi, (Yuan Shouqing), and (Xie Yunhui), responsible comrades of the Chengdu PLA units; He Haoju, Meng Dongbo, Liu Haiquan, Qiao Zhimin, Ang Guan Xuesi, responsible persons of the provincial People's Government; and Liu Ziyi, Tong Shaosheng, and Wu Jinghua, responsible persons of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, took part in voluntary labor during the day.

SICHUAN STRESSES RESPONSIBILITY IN FARM PRODUCTION

OW051101 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0723 GMT 4 Mar 81

[By XINHUA reporter Peng Zixiang]

[Excerpts] Chengdu, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--At a recent meeting of prefectural, municipal and autonomous county party secretaries, the Sichuan Provincial CCP committee asked cadres at all levels to further emancipate their minds, eliminate the "leftist" ideological influence, study the new situation and resolve new problems in the course of enforcing the system of production responsibility in agriculture and, while proceeding from reality, give appropriate guidance in accordance with specific local conditions in order to promote agricultural development.

During the last 2 years, the adoption and practice of various forms of production responsibility in Sichuan's rural areas have greatly aroused the initiative of the commune members. As a result, production has steadily increased. In summing up this experience, the participating comrades said: Like the rest of the country, Sichuan has a large population but little farmland. Any increase of agricultural production will have to come from intensive and meticulous farming by the peasants. Hence, a greater sense of responsibility on the part of the peasants is essential. Crops grow well in private plots because the peasants care for them and take painstaking efforts to make them grow well. Therefore, we must continue to vigorously practice and improve the various forms of production responsibility in order to keep on arousing the peasants' initiative and heightening their sense of responsibility.

At the meeting, the provincial CCP Committee proposed: The system of responsibility in agricultural production should continue to be vigorously enforced and improved and attention should be paid to the diverse types of agricultural economy existing in various localities in order to give appropriate guidance.

The provincial CCP Committee held: The key to the success of the various forms of production responsibility lies in the further emancipation of thinking on the part of leaders and in their attitude of listening seriously to the views of local people in handling affairs. Accordingly, the provincial party committee asks leaders at all levels to integrate theory with practice, sum up their experience, continually eliminate the "leftist" influence, and boldly go all out to enforce the various forms of production responsibility. In exercising leadership, leaders should realize that Sichuan is a vast province and that conditions in rural areas are different from place to place.

They must not demand uniformity or mechanically impose a specific form of production responsibility on a certain area without considering local conditions. They should let the commune members decide through democratic discussion the form of production responsibility most appropriate for their production teams. They should accept and stick to the form that is basically agreeable to the commune members. After the particular form becomes stabilized, they should try to help resolve the specific problems that obstruct the development of production.

In view of the approaching busy spring farming season, the provincial CCP Committee stressed that the work to improve and perfect the system of responsibility in agricultural production should be directed and conducted step by step and in a planned way with reference to the approaching farming season. Any change or improvement in the system of production responsibility must be conducive to production and not affect spring farming.

More on Production

HK060343 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpts] At a recent conference of secretaries of prefectoral and municipal CCP committees, the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee demanded that cadres at all levels further emancipate their minds, clear away the influence of leftist thought, study the new situations and solve the new problems in the course of promoting the agricultural production responsibility systems, base their efforts on reality and provide guidance in light of local conditions, to spur the development of agricultural production.

Sichuan has promoted various kinds of production responsibility systems in the past 2 years. In poor and backward areas where the production level is very low, such as most parts of Wanxian and Fuling Prefectures, parts of Liangshan and Yibin Prefectures, and a few communes and brigades in other hilly and mountainous areas, the provincial CCP Committee has held that it is suitable to institute under leadership the responsibility system of fixing output contracts or assigning full responsibilities to each household. This system closely links the fruits of production with the interests of the individual peasants. In addition the methods of carrying out the systems are simple and the peasants are most happy to apply them.

In areas where the level of the agricultural economy is in an intermediate state, including the hilly areas and part of the mountain areas, whose arable area accounts for about half that of the whole province, the provincial CCP Committee has held that some communes and brigades have scored very good results in instituting the system of linking output to remuneration and assigning responsibilities to each laborer under the unified management and distribution of the production teams.

In areas where the rural collective economy is relatively consolidated and production is developing and the peasants' living standards improving each year, such as Wenjiang Prefecture on the west Sichuan plain, and other areas where production has developed relatively fast, the majority of production teams have instituted the fieldwork responsibility system of fixing output contracts for each work group, linking remuneration to output, and awarding bonuses for overfulfillment of quotas.

The provincial CCP committee held: The key to promoting the production responsibility systems lies in further emancipating the minds of the leaders and seriously acting according to the views of the local masses. The provincial CCP committee has therefore demanded that leaders at all levels sum up experiences in connection with reality, continue to clear away the influence of leftism, and act with boldness in promoting the production responsibility system of various types. The peasants of each production team should hold democratic discussions on which system to adopt. Any system that basically satisfies the peasants should be recognized and stabilized. On the basis of stabilizing the systems, it is necessary to provide help in solving problems that hinder production development.

XIZANG FIRST SECRETARY AT MILITARY PARTY MEETING

OW051600 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] According to a XIZANG RIBAO report, the work meeting of the Xizang Military District party committee came to a victorious close on 28 February.

The meeting called on commanders and fighters of the entire military district to faithfully implement the guidelines of the party Central Committee work conference and the military district's work conference, as well as the line, principles and policies established by the party since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee; work diligently with one heart and one soul and in true revolutionary spirit to quicken the modernization of our revolutionary army; safeguard the frontier areas together with all the nationalities in Xizang; and struggle for the building of a united, prosperous and civilized Xizang.

The 28 February session was presided over by (Li Xianmin), deputy political commissar and director of the Political Department of the military district. Comrade Sun Yushan, political commissar of the military district, delivered a speech, calling on all PLA units of the district to study and carry out the guidelines of the party Central Committee work conference. Comrade (Zhou Hongming), deputy commander of the military district, read a citation issued by the military district commanding the advanced units and individuals on educational training and border defense in 1980.

Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CCP Committee and first political commissar of Xizang Military District, also addressed the session. He said: All PLA units of this military district have made fairly good progress in studying and implementing the line, principles and policies established by the party since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Fairly good achievements have been made in military training, political work and logistics work, and there has been an improvement in the PLA units' military and political quality, specialized skills and cultural level. This means a step forward in building a modern revolutionary army.

Comrade Yin Fatang pointed out: Located at the outpost guarding the southwest frontier of the motherland, Xizang is of vital strategic importance. The PLA is a staunch defender of the program of the four modernizations. It should help local authorities maintain social security and protect the safety of the state and the lives and property of the people. Moreover, it should take an active part in and vigorously support Xizang's socialist construction, consolidate national defense and safeguard the frontier. To successfully fulfill these glorious, but arduous tasks assigned by the party and people, it is necessary to make intensive efforts to develop spiritual civilization. In the final analysis, the purpose of developing spiritual civilization is to train and bring up new workers of the socialist era. Party and CYL members should play an exemplary and leading role to influence and motivate the masses. They should stand ahead of the masses to accomplish the various tasks. They should act as models in upholding the four basic principles, in implementing the party's line, principles and policies, in promoting stability and unity and in waging hard struggle.

Comrade Yin Fatang continued: Confronted with the new situation, we should study theories and learn from history and reality. Thus, we will make our minds agree with reality and our subjective thinking agree with objective things, continue to do away with the influence of the left deviationist ideology and work in such a way as to suit our actual situation. In addition, we should from time to time sum up new experiences, carry forward our achievements and overcome our shortcomings. If we do this, our cause will no doubt have bright prospects and hope.

As pointed out at the work meeting of the Xizang Military District party committee, attention should be paid to the following tasks this year:

1. Continue to conduct profound education on the party's line, principles and policies;
2. Conscientiously grasp military training and do a still better job in various aspects of political work;
3. Continue to improve party style strengthen and improve party leadership and make more efforts to build the cadre ranks;
4. Exercise rigid control and conduct rigorous education to train the PLA units in good work style and strict discipline;
5. Vigorously intensify the political work at the grassroots level;
6. Implement the principle of building the army through thrift and hard work and do a good job in increasing production and practicing economy.

The meeting pointed out: The heavier the tasks, the more urgent the need to strengthen ideological and political work. In particular, it is imperative to conduct education on the four basic principles and the party's line, principles and policies and to firmly implement the important principle of further economic readjustment and political stability laid down at the work conference of the party Central Committee so as to better cope with the development of the new situation.

YUNNAN TOMBS SHOW LINK WITH YELLOW RIVER CULTURE

0W021235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Kunming, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--Two hundred and ten vertical earthen pits displaying diverse burial styles and dating back 2,000 years have been discovered in Jianchuan County in southwest China's Yunnan Province. The tombs date from the Warring States Period (475 B.C.-221 B.C.) through the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D.24).

Remains inside the tombs revealed skeletons face upward with limbs extended, others had been dismembered and their limbs laid beside the bodies and on either side of the pelvis. The third type of tombs consisted of pits where a man and a woman were buried together with the man face up and limbs extended and the woman on her side with limbs withdrawn.

Above the lip of the tombs yet still beneath the ground were pottery urns in which children were buried and the cremation pits of adults still filled with the powder of incineration were found. They totalled 120.

Among the funerary accessories were 150 bronzes, 180 pottery vessels and a number of stone artifacts and sea shells. The bronzes included bracelets, earrings, rings and head circlets as well as weapons. The stone molds for casting the bronze items were also discovered.

The finds reportedly possess the characteristics native to China's western Yunnan Province and clearly demonstrate an influence and connection with the culture on the Yellow River valley.

DUAN JUNYI ATTENDS LEI FENG RALLY IN BEIJING

OW041228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--The secretary of the Central Committee of China's Communist Youth League, Gao Zhanxiang, told 100 young people at a meeting in the Great Hall of the People today that they should translate the current "Lei Feng" emulation campaign into actions and not just talk about it. The young people, from urban and rural areas of Beijing Municipality, were all chosen for their good deeds in the spirit of Lei Feng, the young soldier named 18 years ago by Chairman Mao Zedong as a model of selflessness.

Gao Zhanxiang urged them to become national examples of courtesy, ethical and moral behavior, cleanliness and protectors of the environment. The older youths among those at today's meeting are working in industry, agriculture, finance and trade, education and medical work.

A representative of the Youth League in Fukang pharmacy, Chongwen District, gave a talk on how his branch has improved service to customers, including home deliveries of medicines. He said the pharmacy had received 600 letters of praise in the last eight years.

Also at today's meeting were the first secretary of the Beijing Municipal Communist Party Committee, Duan Junyi, and the second secretary and acting mayor, Jiao Ruoyu. The meeting was called by the Beijing Committee of the Communist Youth League as one of the city's highlights in the "serve the people" week which ends on Saturday.

NEI MONGGOL DEVELOPS EMULATE-LEI FENG ACTIVITIES

SK060621 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Over 30,000 CYL members and youths in the Hohhot area, commanders and soldiers of PLA units stationed in Hohhot took to the streets today to develop the activity of emulating Lei Feng, fostering a new style and doing people good turns.

The 18th anniversary of the emulate-Lei Feng movement launched by Comrade Mao Zedong and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation is 5 March. Groups of juveniles, students, cadres, workers and PLA commanders and soldiers can be seen everywhere today in the three major districts of Hohhot Municipality participating in public labor and promoting the socialist civilization with concrete action.

Leading comrades of Nei Monggol regional and Hohhot municipal party, government and military organizations, including Zhou Hui, Wang Duo, Bu He, Zhang Pengtu, Huang Hou, (Zhang Debin) and (Li Jiannian), enthusiastically took part in public labor together with juveniles and PLA commanders and soldiers.

Comrade Zhou Hui and Wang Duo told this reporter on the labor site: Lei Feng spirit epitomizes the high degree of the socialist spiritual civilization. He is a shining example for us in promoting spiritual civilization. It will not suffice to talk of emulating Lei Feng and yet do nothing. Instead, we should emulate him step by step through our own action and accomplish great feats through everyday practice.

FURTHER ON REPORT TO NEI MONGGOL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

SK051124 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpts] In the government work report given by Kong Fei, chairman of the Nei Monggol Regional People's Government, delivered at the third session of the fifth regional People's Congress, he stressed: Further implementing the party's principles and policies to reap a bumper harvest in agriculture and animal husbandry in 1981 is a major precondition for doing a good job in readjustment and in stabilizing and developing Nei Monggol's economy.

Kong Fei said: In developing agriculture and animal husbandry, we must first rely on policies and second on science. In addition, management must be further strengthened and improved. We must earnestly implement the revised and supplementary report of the regional People's government on economic policies for the rural and pastoral areas and further strengthen and perfect the agricultural and animal husbandry production responsibility systems. We must resolutely implement the production policy of attaching prime importance to animal husbandry, integrating agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry, planting crops according to local conditions, carrying out diversified economy and ensuring an overall development. On the basis of stabilizing and raising the total grain output we must readjust the structure of agriculture and animal husbandry and farming plans and properly handle the relations between agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery.

Kong Fei said: We must exert efforts to protect and rationally use grasslands and actively build man-made pastures with production work groups or households as the basic units. He said: As for places with an excessive number of animals, attention should be paid to raising the quality of livestock, the rate of marketable animals and the commercial rate of animal hides and meat. We should not overstress an increase in the number of livestock. A definite proportion of good breed local sheep and goats should be reserved from the young animals according to local conditions so as to meet the needs of light, textile, and handicrafts industries and of foreign trade and export. We must actively develop animal husbandry in rural, semi-agricultural and semi-pastoral and mountainous areas where straw and weeds can be found and used as animal feeds and where favorable conditions such as water resources and grazing grounds are available. Special attention should be paid to develop meat-producing cattle and milch cattle and goats and strive to raise the proportion of animal husbandry in agriculture as a whole.

Kong Fei said: All localities, organizations at all levels, schools and PLA units and various trades and professions in the region must firmly grasp grass and tree planting, help to make Nei Monggol green, build forest shelter belts in northwest, north and northeast China and actively establish a forest network in farmlands and grasslands so as to fundamentally improve the conditions for agricultural and livestock production. We must resolutely protect forest resources and forest areas owned by the collective and strictly forbid arbitrary tree felling. We must realistically strengthen forest protection and fire prevention work and strive to eliminate forest fires caused by man.

Kong Fei stressed: Commune- and brigade-run enterprises must be earnestly consolidated in the course of readjustment. We must make use of local conditions to develop planting, breeding and weaving undertakings and process products with animal by-products as the raw materials, and strive to improve technical skills and product quality to directly serve agricultural and livestock production and the livelihood of peasants and herdsmen. Natural resources of the state's mining areas should be protected and rationally exploited. The running of small coalpits by communes and brigades must be approved by the local people's governments.

Kong Fei noted: We must earnestly readjust industry, actively develop light and textile industries and arrange for production according to the needs of the market. He continued: Raw materials provided by our region's agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery and other natural resources should be fully used to develop and quicken the tempo of light and textile industries. Production plans should be rationally readjusted. Priority should be given to the production of wool, animal skins, sugar, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages--industries that have good production conditions, require little investment, can make profits and yield quick economic results. In developing light and textile industries, we should not only pay attention to expanding production capability but also focus our energies on tapping potential of existing enterprises, carrying out innovation and reformations, raising technological level and product quality, lowering production cost, comprehensively utilizing material resources and increasing product designs and varieties to enliven markets.

Kong Fei said: Heavy industry should serve agriculture, animal husbandry, light and textile industries so as to gradually and harmoniously balance the proportion between agriculture, and light and heavy industries. Heavy industrial enterprises with production conditions, including precision industry, must serve agricultural and pastoral areas and light industry. He continued: We must make resolute efforts to consolidate the existing enterprises and develop production in the course of readjustment. Enterprises that have production ability and produce products enjoying good sales should be given priority in the supply of raw materials and energy. Enterprises that cannot find markets for their products or guarantee raw material supply, and that incur deficits, and small factories and mines that have to fight for raw materials and markets with large factories and that produce low-quality, high-price products and cause damages to the natural resources of the state as a result must be shut down, suspended, merged or converted to other trades whether they are state-run or collectively owned enterprises.

We must resolutely curtail the capital construction front and strive to raise the effectiveness of investments. The state has decided to cut our region's 1981 capital construction investment by 38 percent compared to 1980. This general scope should not be surpassed. Projects under construction must be checked and examined one by one. In 1981 our region will not carry out new construction projects in principle but will concentrate the financial and material resources and manpower on supporting projects that must be carried out. Capital construction work teams should be consolidated and management be improved to ensure operational forces, lower production cost, accelerate construction rate and raise the effectiveness of investments.

Kong Fei stressed: In order to carry out economic readjustment it is necessary to have a stable and united political situation because it is of great importance in fulfilling the economic readjustment task. To consolidate and develop such a political situation we must uphold the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the people's democratic dictatorship, the party's leadership and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The key point is to adhere to the party's leadership. Tendencies that impair, cast off, eliminate and oppose the party's leadership are absolutely wrong. People with such tendencies must be criticized, educated and struggled against.

Kong Fei said: In order to build a modern socialist motherland, we must not only have a high degree of material civilization but also a spiritual civilization. We must actively promote communist ideals and morality, develop the revolutionary spirit of working diligently and selflessly and fearing neither death nor hardships, adhere to an revolutionary stand and voluntarily enhance the sense of organizations and disciplines, revive and carry forward the Yanan spirit, the revolutionary spirit of the early post-liberation period and the spirit of overcoming difficulties of the early 1960's.

He said: We must fully promote socialist democracy, fully mobilize the masses' enthusiasm, initiative and creativeness and use the law as a weapon and rely on the masses to resolutely, forcefully deal blows at a small handful of counterrevolutionary and criminal elements and the activities staged by the remnants of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. We must also consolidate and strengthen social order in urban, rural and border areas and safeguard the common interests of the society as a whole to further develop a stable and united political situation.

TIANJIN CYL HOLDS LEARN-FROM-LEI FENG RALLY

SK050924 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Summary] The Tianjin Municipal CYL Committee held a rally yesterday morning in the scientific hall to mark the 18th anniversary of the learn-from-Lei Feng call issued by the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao and implement the party Central Committee's instruction on building a socialist spiritual civilization. Huang Zhigang, second secretary of the municipal party committee, and Liu Weiming, secretary of the CYL Central Committee, spoke at the rally.

CORRECTION TO TIANJIN RADIO COMMENTARY

The following correction should be made to the item subheaded "Past Achievements" under the general heading "Tianjin Radio Comments on Current Situation," published on page R 13 of the 4 March People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

Paragraph three of the item, from line four, should read ... "49.4 percent in 1979 compared with 53 percent in 1980."

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL FARM MACHINES--According to a letter from (Gao Wenxiu) of the Nei Monggol Regional Farm Machinery Company, 200 million yuan worth of farm machines are now in stock. Regional farm machine selling departments witnessed a deficit of more than 5 million yuan in 1980. The letter urged all localities to adopt proper measures to handle these stockpile farm machines, to make full use of the useful ones and to recycle useless ones. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 81 SK]

NEI MONGGOL LAMBS--According to statistics compiled in mid-February, more than 1,275 million lambs were delivered in Nei Monggol, an increase of 130,000 head over the corresponding 1980 period. Ulanqab League delivered 490,000 head and the survival rate was up to 90 percent. The lamb survival rate of Xilin Gol League was 95 percent and of Xing'an and Bayannur Leagues was more than 93 percent. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Mar 81 SK]

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION ENDS

Discussion of Rural Situation

SK050630 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Deputies attending the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress have been joyous in the past few days as they discussed the current situation in our province's rural areas. They unanimously held that since the third session of the party Central Committee, agricultural production has developed year after year, and the commune members' livelihood has improved. An excellent situation rarely seen since liberation has emerged in rural areas.

(Luo Shunwu), deputy from Songhuajiang Prefecture, told this reporter: In 1980, Bayan County's grain output was 915 million jin. The average per-mu output was 546 jin. We handed over to the state 480 million jin of marketable grain, an increase of 20 million jin over 1979. Total income from agriculture increased 2,552,000 yuan over the 1979 figure. Each commune member on average received 130 yuan from the collective.

(Gong Wenxu), deputy to the provincial People's Congress and deputy director of the provincial general bureau for state farms, said in the group discussion: On the province's state farms, which account for a fourth of the province's cultivated acreage, each peasant produced an average of 23,400 jin of grain and soybeans last year. The state farms made a profit of 150 million yuan last year, up 50 percent over the 1979 figure.

Closing Session

SK060625 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Having successfully accomplished various preplanned tasks, the 7-day third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress concluded on 5 March. During the session, the deputies gathered in a hall to discuss affairs on readjusting the national economy, speak glowingly of the excellent situation and demonstrate the firm confidence of the 32 million people in our province on implementing the party Central Committee's principle of carrying out further readjustment in economy and achieving greater political stability. The deputies raised 1,295 motions, a record number, on developing various construction undertakings in our province, strengthening local legislation work with stress putting on economic legislation, gradually improving our people's livelihood and the party's leadership and building up political power. Therefore, the session is democratic and successful.

The closing ceremony of the session was held in the provincial exhibition hall. Wang Yichen, Li Lian, Zhao Dezun, Wang Yilun, Ni Wei, Zhang Ruilin, Liu Qian, Wang Pinian, Wang Zhaozhi, Du Guoping, Bai Qing, (Hong Shu), (Liu Demin), (Quan Yuxiang), (Du Xianzhong) and (Zhang Guisheng) were executive chairmen of the 3 March closing ceremony. Members of the provincial CPPCC Committee and responsible comrades of various units directly under the provincial authority attended the ceremony as observers.

During the session, the deputies discussed and adopted resolutions on the work report of the provincial People's Government, the report on the financial budget and accounting, the work report of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the work reports of the provincial Higher People's Court and the People's Procuratorate. They also discussed and adopted the report on motions examination made by the Motions Examination Committee and approved the resolution on reshuffling the personnel of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and two personnel appointments and removals. They elected presidents of the intermediate people's courts in Mudanjiang and Da Hinggan Ling Prefectures.

Zhao Dezun, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, gave a closing speech. He said: the session handled affairs in strict accordance with the law and gave full play to the function of local organs of state power. The session approved various reports, tasks and measures according to the principle of democratic centralism. All these reports, tasks and measures conform to the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the work conference of the party Central Committee and suit the practical situation.

After the session, we should relay the guidelines of the session to the people throughout the province in an extensive and penetrating way to successfully implement the resolutions of the session. The agricultural front should promptly start an upsurge in preparing for the spring plowing and constantly combat natural disasters to reap an overall and better bumper harvest in agriculture in 1981. The industrial front should carry out further readjustment, open revenues for production, launch activities to increase production and economize so as to improve the economic results. The capital construction front should cut down the scope of projects to improve economic results. Financial, trade, scientific, technological, cultural, educational, political and legal departments should make new progress in their work so as to score greater achievements.

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS LEARN-FROM-LEI FENG ACTIVITIES

Military District Rally

SK050710 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, the Heilongjiang Provincial Military District held a rally of some 1,200 organ personnel and soldiers yesterday afternoon in the armymen's club to mark the 18th anniversary of the party Central Committee's call for learning from Lei Feng. (Zhao Xinmin), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, spoke at the rally.

CYL, Youth Rally

SK050624 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpt] On the morning of 4 March, the Heilongjiang Provincial CYL Committee and the provincial cultural and educational office convened a commendation rally for juveniles advanced in learning from Lei Feng, fostering a new style and making themselves three-good students.

Leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC Committee and the provincial military district, including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Zhao Dezun, Chen Jianfei, Chen Yuanzhi, Bai Qing, Ni Wei, Tang Liandi and (Zhao Qimin), attended the rally.

JILIN DEVELOPS EMULATE-LEI FENG ACTIVITIES

SK060617 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Today is the 18th anniversary of the emulate-Lei Feng movement launched by Comrade Mao Zedong and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. Nearly 200,000 juveniles, PLA servicemen and cadres in Changchun Municipality enthusiastically carried out emulate-Lei Feng, foster-new-style and serve-the-people day activities.

Leading comrades of the province and Changchun Municipality, including Wang Enmao, Wang Daren, Zhang Gensheng, Li Diping, Yu Lin, Song Jiehan, Yu Ke, Zhang Shiying, Yang Zhantao, (Wang Li) and (Li Yiping), together with over 4,000 juveniles, participated in clearing away rubbish on (Xijiac) Road.

JILIN RIBAO Editorial

SK050735 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Report on JILIN RIBAO 4 March editorial: "Learn From Comrade Lei Feng and Set an Example in Building Up Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] The editorial states: 5 March 1981 will be the 18th anniversary of the campaign initiated by Comrade Mao Zedong and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation on learning from Comrade Lei Feng, a great communist fighter nurtured by Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. The spirit of Comrade Lei Feng inherited and developed in the traditional virtue of the great Chinese nation was an outstanding manifestation of the Chinese Communist Party members and shone with the glory of communism and communist morality. We are extensively and deeply waging the campaign to learn from Lei Feng and foster new social morale in order to fulfill the central task for building up a socialist spiritual civilization. This will certainly give an utmost impetus to the construction of a socialist spiritual and material civilization.

In clarifying and criticizing some vague and one-sided understandings and even the wrong point of view on the campaign to learn from Lei Feng, the editorial states: One of the points of view contends that to uphold communist thinking and morality in the socialist period goes beyond the historical development. The point even holds that it is not appropriate to uphold the revolutionary slogans of communism and communist morality, such as working selflessly, devoting oneself to others without any thought of self and fearing neither hardship nor death. This is apparently wrong. The purpose of our party or the historical mission imposed on the party is to achieve socialism and, ultimately, communism in China. Socialism and communism only represent the medium and high period of social development. In view of ideology both of them are of a communist ideological system. Of course, socialism and communism represent two different periods in social development which are distinct and yet closely connected. In adopting some practical systems and policies, the two periods are by no means to be arbitrarily considered identical. However, in these two periods it is imperative to make use of communist thinking and morality to educate the masses so as to vigorously raise the ideological consciousness among the people and remodel the people's mental outlook. All of this will contribute to advancing the great cause of socialist construction. Therefore, the campaign to learn from Lei Feng in efforts to conduct communist ideological education among the people is by no means to stir up an evil wind of communism for adopting practical systems and policies or to cause a problem of going beyond the period of historical development. Another point of view holds that the spirit of Lei Feng is out of date and not suitable to current conditions because he emerged in the 1960's and we have traversed into the 1980's. The following three details will expose the incorrectness of this point of view:

1. The spirit of Lei Feng was the concrete manifestation of communist values. The spirit had played a tremendous role in the 1960's. This should be all the more carried forward in the 1980's, particularly because of the aftermath of the 10-year catastrophe.
2. We are shouldering a more arduous historical mission than in the 1960's. This requires a higher spiritual civilization than before. As a matter of fact, the current social morale and morality are much lower than that in the years in which Lei Feng emerged. This has proved that the spirit of Lei Feng that emerged in the 1960's is by no means out of date and is all the more necessary.
3. The point of view that only by conducting production of material means and upholding science and technology can we fulfill the program to achieve the four modernizations and that spiritual things are not suitable to modernizations is completely wrong. We acknowledge the absolute role played by materials in building up spiritual civilization. We also acknowledge the spiritual reaction to materials.

On the basis of this fundamental point of view, we oppose not only to the theory of regarding the spirit as all-powerful, but also to the theory of casting aside spirit and regarding money as all-powerful. Historical lessons have shown that to enter into endless arguments on the two theoretical extremes will simply bring about damages to practice.

There are also a number of persons who wrongly hold that Lei Feng was stupid and that those who follow Lei Feng will suffer. As to this question, Comrade Lei Feng once gave an answer that he wanted to be a man who contributed to the people and the country. Even if such behavior were regarded as silly, he would rather act in this way. We are convinced that as better jobs are done in the campaign to learn from Lei Feng and foster new social morale, the more idiots of Lei Feng's type will emerge and the more people will cast aside the theory of suffering losses in learning from Lei Feng. This will play an important role in advancing the cause of socialist construction.

The JILIN RIBAO editorial states: To learn from Comrade Lei Feng for his class stand of being clear about what to love and what to hate, for his revolutionary spirit of being as good as his word, for his selfless communist spirit and for his proletarian fighting will of defying personal danger was the noted content of an inscription personally written by Comrade Zhou Enlai 18 years ago. This inscription has totally generalized the spirit of Lei Feng and has set forth basic tasks for the campaign to learn from Lei Feng. In learning from Comrade Lei Feng, it is particularly necessary to concentrate efforts to enhance the consciousness and determination in upholding the four basic principles and implementing the party's line, principle and policy. Efforts should be made to carry forward the revolutionary enthusiasm with death-defying spirit and the spirit of strictly abiding by disciplines, self-sacrifice, selflessness, paying attention to interests of others before oneself and overcoming all difficulties and enemies. It is necessary to adhere to patriotism, revolutionary optimism and the spirit of surmounting every difficulty to win victory, waging an arduous struggle, taking overall situation into consideration and wholeheartedly serving the people. Active efforts should be made to foster the concept of taking communist ideal and morality into account and strictly abiding by disciplines. It is imperative to adhere to revolutionary stand and principles and to the sense of comradeship between persons. Meanwhile, it is necessary to resolutely criticize and oppose the worship of capitalism, the tendency of longing for capitalist liberalization, the decadent bourgeoisie taking of money into account in doing everything and to oppose anarchism and ultraindividualism.

The editorial states: In carrying out the campaign to learn from Lei Feng and do good deeds for the people, it is necessary to adopt the measures of various categories and measures which are greatly welcomed by the people. The current campaign of five stresses and four beauties is totally in conformity with the one to learn from Lei Feng and foster new social morale. A good job should be done in integrating the former with the latter. In carrying out the campaign to learn from Lei Feng and to foster new social morale, it is necessary, under the leadership of the party committees at all levels, to bring into full play the roles of trade union, CYL Committee, women's federation, the federation of literary and art circles, the scientific and technological association and other organizations. Efforts should be made to work together with various social circles and units from the top down to the grass roots. Work emphasis should be placed on carrying out the campaign at the grassroots level successfully and on doing a good job in conducting education among the youths and playing the vanguard role of party and CYL members and cadres. It is necessary to organize the masses in a planned manner to study the theoretical works written by proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation in regard to communist ideal and morality, such as In Memory of Norman Bethune, Serve the People, The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains, Combat Liberalism and How To Be a Good Communist, as well as to study the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and to read the materials concerning Comrade Lei Feng's deeds. Efforts should be made to extensively commend the model deeds and individuals in the campaign to learn from Lei Feng and foster new social morale.

JILIN DEMOCRATIC PARTIES HOLD PLENARY SESSIONS

SK060902 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The Fifth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Fourth Jilin Provincial Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, the fourth enlarged plenary session of the sixth provincial Democratic League, the provincial committee of the Democratic National Construction Association and the third interim enlarged session of the Standing Committee of the provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce were separately held in Changchun from 28 February to 5 March.

Attending these sessions were responsible persons of the provincial Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, including (Shen Yulun), (Shen Xiangqiao) and (Xu Shaopeng); responsible persons of the provincial Democratic League such as Xu Shouxuan, Guan Mengjue, (Wang Xianghao), (Zhao Luyi), (Liu Kejin) and (Wang Zhengzhi), and responsible persons of the provincial committee of the Democratic National Construction Association and the provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce, including (Cheng Shengshan), (Miao Zhuxian), (Gao Baoxin), (Peng Peiyue), (Sun Zhifeng), (Wang Yiyang), (Jin Dongbo), (Zhao Changchun) and (Zhu Shaolian).

During these sessions, participants further relayed and studied the guidelines of the central work conference and other central documents and the speeches given by responsible comrades of the party Central Committee's United Front Work Department and the State Council at various relevant meetings. These mass organizations also relayed and implemented the guidelines of the national work conferences sponsored by the Central Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and the Central Committee of the China Democratic League and the guidelines of an experience-exchange meeting on serving the socialist modernization jointly held by the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce. Participants also attended a report meeting sponsored by the provincial CCP Committee's United Front Work Department and heard a report by Deputy Governor Xiao Chun on the economic situation of Jilin Province and ways to further readjust the provincial national economic plan. These organizations also summed up the work done in 1980 and discussed the 1981 work plan.

During these sessions, Comrade (Ma Shanfeng), deputy director of the provincial CCP Committee's United Front Work Department, interviewed and listened to opinions of responsible persons of various democratic parties and the provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce.

LIAONING ORGANIZATIONS HOLD EMULATE-LEI FENG EVENTS

PLA Meeting

SK050642 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The Shenyang PLA units held a learn-from-Lei Feng report meeting this afternoon at Bayi theater. Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, and Liao Hansheng, first political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units, spoke at the meeting. They emphasized that all leading cadres, especially those at or above regimental level, should take the lead in learning from Lei Feng and set themselves as examples in establishing a spiritual civilization.

Li Desheng said: Leading cadres' ideology and work style have a direct influence on those of the masses of cadres and soldiers. In the learn-from-Lei Feng campaign, leading comrades at all levels should act as examples so that all PLA units can be aroused to learn from Lei Feng. Some comrades think that learn-from-Lei Feng activities concern mostly young comrades and do not have much to do with leading persons. Such an idea is one-sided. All of us, grassroots cadres and soldiers and leading comrades, should learn from Comrade Lei Feng's spirit just as Vice Chairman Deng said in his inscription that anyone who wants to be a real communist should learn from Comrade Lei Feng's morality and work style.

Therefore, we should vigorously start from now on, from ourselves and from doing small things in our efforts to become vanguards and examples in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

Comrade Liao Hansheng stated some requirements for leading their learn-from-Lei Feng activities. He said: Leading cadres at all levels should take the lead in upholding the four fundamental principles and resolutely implement the party's line, principles and policies. They should take the lead in observing the guiding principles discipline and laws, improve party style and correct unhealthy trends. They should take the lead in performing good deeds for the people and cadres and soldiers, fostering communist morality and ideals and attending to their work in a high spirit and act as examples. They should take the lead in working diligently, be honest and maintain close ties with the masses so as to have influence on the units with their exemplary deeds and promote the learn-from-Lei Feng campaign.

Cleanup Campaign

SK060953 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Summary] On the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the learn-from-Lei Feng call issued by the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, some 800,000 CYL members, Young Pioneers and youths went to the streets and public places on 5 March to wage the learn-from-Lei Feng campaign. They swept snow and ice on the streets, cleared away rubbish, helped maintain orderly traffic and conducted propaganda activities on civility and politeness. "In the morning, on (Dongshengchang) Street, (Dadong) District, Shenyang Municipality, leading comrades from the Shenyang PLA units, the province's and Shenyang's party, government and army organs including Li Desheng, Liao Hansheng, Guo Feng, Huang Oudong, Chen Puru and Li Tao, engaged in work to remove rubbish and snow and ice along with other young people." On the street, (Xu Yong) and (Zhang Ziyun), deputy secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CYL Committee and secretary of the Shenyang Municipal CYL Committee, respectively, were interviewed by station reporters.

Civility, Politeness Meeting

SK050622 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The proposal for a civilized style and good manners issued by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and eight other organizations will be turned into actual deeds by people in urban and rural areas throughout our province. Comrade Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, yesterday instructed the provincial CCP Committee's Propaganda Department to invite responsible comrades of various mass organizations, culture, education and press departments to a meeting to discuss ways to respond to the proposal.

These responsible comrades approved and supported the proposal. They held: Promoting a civilized style and good manners is an important task for establishing a socialist spiritual civilization. It has a significant bearing on our efforts to safeguard social stability and unity, restore and carry forward our country's fine social morale, promote the healthy growth of the young generation and achieve socialist modernization.

The provincial CYL Committee decided to combine the activities stressing civility, politeness, order, morality and hygiene and advocating the beauty of the spirit and of language, behavior and environment with the campaign to learn from Lei Feng and foster a new style, conduct education and propaganda work among young people on the importance of a civilized style and good manners and establish among young people a fine habit of being civil and polite.

GUO FENG ATTENDS LIAONING RALLY OF ADVANCED WOMEN

SK050635 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] On the eve of the 71st anniversary of the 8 March International Women's Day, the provincial Women's Federation held a rally today to commend 800 8 March red-banner bearers and collectives who distinguished themselves in the four modernizations drive. Attending the rally were leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government and CPPCC Committee, including Guo Feng, Chen Puru, Liu Wen, Zhang Zhiyuan and Lu Guangji; Deputy Commander of the Provincial Military District (Du Piewen); and responsible persons of the provincial Trade Union Council, CYL Committee and scientific and technological association.

Namelist of 691 8 March red-banner bearers and 109 8 March red-banner collectives were announced at the rally. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, government and CPPCC Committee and other departments concerned presented commendatory certificates and honor certificates to these red-banner bearers and collectives.

Five representatives spoke at the rally. They were (Qun Fenglian), a worker at the wool textile workshop of Dandong municipal wool knitwear mill; (Hou Shuqing), leader of the No 5 production team of (Xinglong) brigade of (Mangliu) commune of Changtu County; (Ni Fengzang), engineer and deputy director of the Shenyang No 6 radio parts plant; (Jin Wenqiu), representative from Sanba grain station of (Xiaoshan) Administration Office of Anshan Municipal Grain Bureau; (Lu Yinghua), representative from the Women's Organization of (Nianhe) brigade of (Nianhe) commune on the outskirts of Jinzhou Municipality.

Guo Feng, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the rally.

LI DESHENG ADDRESSES NORTHEAST POWER CONFERENCE

SK060825 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] In readjustment, the northeast China power grid has given full play to its potential, focused its efforts on internal balance and done a good job in generating, transmitting and supplying electricity. In the past year, its electricity output surpassed the record by 4 percent, an increase of 1.7 billion kwh. Its electricity transmitting capacity increased 4 percent. The imbalance between the generating and transmitting capacity has markedly improved. The quality of electricity supplies has also been substantially upgraded.

The Northeast China Power Administrative Bureau recently held a work conference of power industries. Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and head of the northeast China power grid leading group, and Tan Liren, deputy governor of Liaoning Province, attended and spoke at the conference.

Comrade Li Desheng said: The power front work occupies a decisive position in fulfilling the arduous tasks of economic readjustment and consolidating the political situation of stability and unity.

Comrade Li Desheng set demands on the vast number of cadres and staff and workers on the power front. He said: Under the new situation of economic readjustment, you should base power production on existing enterprises, make further efforts to do a good job in strengthening, managing, repairing and utilizing the whole power grid, see to it that available equipment is operating at full capacity and strive to be good vanguards of the national economy.

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GANSU CONVENES LEARN-FROM-LEI FENG RALLY

SK050632 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The Gansu Provincial and the Lanzhou Municipal CYL Committees and CYL committees of provincial departments yesterday morning held a mobilization rally on learning from Lei Feng, fostering a new style and launching activities to stress civility, politeness, order, morality and hygiene and advocate the beauty of the spirit and of language, behavior and environment. The rally urged the broad masses of youths to learn from Lei Feng, foster a new style, launch these activities and establish a socialist spiritual civilization. Attending the rally were some 1,000 CYL members and young people from plants, enterprises, offices and schools and representatives of army-men. Also attending were responsible comrades of the provincial and the Lanzhou Municipal CCP committees, including Zhao Chuqi and (Pan Ye). (Ke-You-Mu-Ba-Wu-Dong), responsible comrade of the CYL Central Committee, attended and spoke.

(Lin Guoding), secretary of the provincial CYL committee, spoke at the rally.

LANZHOU PLA POLITICAL WORK CONFERENCE CONVENED

SK060629 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpts] At the recent political work conference of the Lanzhou PLA units, Comrade Xiao Hua, first political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA units, pointed out: We must thoroughly understand and implement the party's line, principles and policies. We must further eliminate the erroneous influence of leftist ideas if we are to successfully enact a further readjustment of the national economy and bring about greater stability to the political situation.

This conference was convened in order to implement the guidelines of the all-army political work conference.

Comrade Xiao Hua pointed out at the conference: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the whole party has conducted thorough discussions on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth, broken the chronic shackle of the leftist ideology, revived and carried forward socialist democracy and gradually improved the legal system. Last year the PLA conducted a widespread education on the revolutionary world outlook and on the party's line, principles and policies. As a result, the vast number of commanders and soldiers unified their thinking with the party's line, principles and policies.

All in all, the situation of the PLA units is excellent, and the vast number of commanders and soldiers ardently support the party's line, principles and policies. However, there still exist a number of problems. Some comrades, though they have a vague understanding of the party's line, are apt to become confused when confronted with concrete problems. A small number of people are extremely ignorant of some of the party's lines, principles and policies. Why do these problems appear? Apart from our very insufficient educational work, the main reason is the leftist influence.

A responsible comrade at the central level has pointed out that we must pay attention to the problem of correcting things that have been thrown into disorder. This remark is very accurate. We must exert genuine efforts to thoroughly conduct education in ideology and the party's line and continue to eliminate the ultraleftist influence if we are to successfully relay and implement the guidelines of the all-army political work conference. It will be impossible to thoroughly understand and implement the guidelines of the all-army political work conference and achieve a further economic readjustment and political stability if we fail to eliminate the ultraleftist influence.

Party committees at all levels should all convene a party committee meeting or an enlarged party committee meeting to earnestly examine their unit's understanding and implementation of the party's line, principles and policies adopted by the party Central Committee since the third plenary session. This should be carried out in line with their actual situation and in the spirit of rectification in order to find out if there are any manifestations running counter to the guidelines of the third plenary session and if there are any leftist practices affecting the thinking of PLA cadres and soldiers. They should study how to continue to eliminate the leftist influence.

Comrade Xiao Hua said: The fundamental way to eliminate the leftist pernicious influence is to thoroughly conduct education in the party's line, principles and policies, make them understand what is right and what is erroneous, ferret out the root cause of leftist ideology by presenting contrast and raise their consciousness in implementing the correct policies.

First, thoroughly conduct education on the party's line, principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session and clarify the ideological, political and organizational lines of the third plenary session.

Second, firmly grasping education in the prevailing situation and fully understanding the readjustment policy are the continuation and development of implementing the guidelines of the third plenary session.

Third, conduct education in historical materialism and eliminate the influence of the personality cult.

Fourth, integrate education in the party's line with the four basic principles and make cadres and soldiers conscientiously implement the decisions adopted by the central work conference and uphold the four basic principles.

Fifth, integrate education in the party's line with that in the party's tradition to inspire their revolutionary enthusiasm and make them work hard and selflessly for the party's cause.

Comrade Xiao Hua pointed out: We eliminate leftist influence in order to orient the various work along the correct course of Marxism and Mao Zedong. It is by no means engaging in bourgeois liberalization.

NINGXIA LEADERS PARTICIPATE IN LEI FENG DRIVE

HK060248 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Summary] Thousands of youths and juveniles and PLA personnel stationed in Yinchuan launched a drive to learn from Lei Feng and do good deeds for the people on 5 March. They did voluntary labor, swept the streets, and helped improve traffic conditions. Leading comrades of the party, government and army in Ningxia and Yinchuan including Li Xuezhi, Li Yunhe, Ma Sizhong, (Chen Jingbo), Shi Yulin, Ma Tengai, Ding Yimin, Cheng Hao, (Li Shan), (Hao Qiu), (Qin Xianggui), (Yang Ke), (Li Huayun) and (Wang Chao) took part in cleaning the streets.

Comrade Li Xuezhi said to reporters: "Party committees at all levels in the region must respond to the Central Committee's call, integrate learning from Lei Feng with stressing five points and four beautiful things, ensure a fundamental change in the social atmosphere in the urban and rural areas of our region and let the Lei Feng spirit and communist morality be carried forward and promoted among the people of all nationalities in our region."

NINGXIA'S LI XUEZHI URGES IDEO-POLITICAL WORK

HK060246 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Ningxia Regional CCP Committee First Secretary Li Xuezhi delivered a report on the situation to the whole body of teachers and staff and a number of students of Ningxia University on 4 March.

Also present were a number of comrades from regional departments concerned and institutes of higher education.

Comrade Li Xuezhi analyzed a number of major domestic and foreign problems of concern to teachers and students. He also provided guidance and explanations for a number of problems of understanding which had appeared in studying the spirit of the central work conference. He also put forward demands on strengthening political and ideological work in schools.

Comrade Li Xuezhi said: A political situation of stability and unity and liveliness and vigor has appeared in our country since the third plenary session. The major guiding principle stipulated by the recent central work conference is a continuation and development of the spirit of the third plenary session. Concentrating on implementing the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session, we must in connection with reality take stock of leftist errors that have been made for a long time in politics and economics, sum up experiences and lessons, distinguish right from wrong, unify our understanding, and continue to do a good job in all our work.

Comrade Li Xuezhi pointed out: The situation on our region's education front is very good. The party organizations have a clearer idea of the position and role of education in the modernization drive, and have a more vigorous grasp of it. The colleges and schools have done a lot of work in improving the quality of education. The students have scored notable improvements morally, academically and physically. However, a prominent problem in all schools is that ideological and political work is weak. The thinking of young students and some of the teachers is confused. We must attach a high degree of importance to this problem. We must therefore unswervingly improve and strengthen political and ideological work in the schools. Only thus can we constantly enhance the students' socialist awareness and ensure that they can spontaneously boycott corruption by bourgeois ideology and the influence of decadent ways of life, and establish the correct political orientation and the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly.

At present it is necessary to give prominence to education in upholding the four basic principles, and in civilization and discipline, and launch activities to learn from Lei Feng and establish new styles.

XINJIANG NOTES LEI FENG ANNIVERSARY, CAMPAIGN

Urumqi PLA Discussion

OW050849 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] According to XINJIANG RIBAO, the leading organ of the Urumqi PLA units held a meeting at the armymen's club on the morning of 3 March to mobilize armymen to conduct extensive activities to learn from Lei Feng and other heroes and models, and to build a socialist spiritual civilization. The meeting called on large numbers of PLA commanders and fighters to take prompt action in bringing about an upsurge in which all pay attention to spiritual civilization, compete with one another in being revolutionary soldiers of the Lei Feng type and try to be vanguards in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

The meeting opened with the songs "Learn From the Good Example of Lei Feng" and "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention."

In his speech at the meeting, Tan Youlin, political commissar of the Urumqi PLA units, pointed out: Carrying out such activities is of great significance for implementing the guidelines laid down by the working conference of the CCP Central Committee and the all-army political work conference and promoting the building of a modernized revolutionary army.

In reviewing the situation of learning from Lei Feng by the PLA units in Xinjiang and their achievements in this regard over the past 18 years, he praised individual models and advanced units that have come to the fore over these years in learning from Lei Feng.

In his speech Tan Youlin also criticized and refuted erroneous statements and ideas that negate the Lei Feng spirit and such revolutionary slogans as "Fear Neither Hardship Nor Death!" and "Be Utterly Devoted to Others Without Any Thought of Self!"

Representatives of cadres and fighters as well as workers and staff members also spoke at the meeting. In a positive response to the party's call, they all pledged to learn from Lei Feng, to foster new tendencies, to be models in carrying forward the army's fine tradition and to be vanguards in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

Present were more than 1,000 persons, including Wei Youzhu, (Tang Kezhi), (Liu Haiqing), Cao-da-no-fu, Kang Lize, Xing Yuanlin, Li Changlin, (Ai-ze-zuo-fu Ha-si-mu) and (Ma Geng), as well as representatives of cadres and fighters from the East Xinjiang Military District, the Urumqi PLA units and army and air force schools.

Following the meeting, slides on the deeds of (He Changshu), a model in cherishing the people, and the film "Ode to Lei Feng" were shown.

Radio Comment

OW060625 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Station commentary: "Learn From Lei Feng, Foster New Habits and Build Socialist Spiritual Civilization"]

[Excerpts] Today is the 18th anniversary of learning from Comrade Lei Feng, a great communist fighter who grew up nurtured by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Radiating with the communist spirit, Lei Feng was clear about what to love and what to hate. He matched his deeds with his words, was so devoted to public service as to forget his own interests, rushed to rescue his comrades in danger regardless of his own safety, worked hard and found it a pleasure to help others. This revolutionary spirit of Lei Feng embodies the new features of a generation of new men. It is a valuable asset for us in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

Inspired by the Lei Feng spirit, a large number of advanced persons of the Lei Feng type who are selfless, sacrifice their own interests for the sake of others and work untiringly for the four modernizations have come to the fore on various fronts in our region.

Recently, the CYL Central Committee and the autonomous regional CYL Committee have separately called for learning from Lei Feng, fostering new habits and building a socialist spiritual civilization. Now activities in this regard are being vigorously conducted in the region.

The party Central Committee has recently called on us to vigorously step up the building of socialist spiritual civilization while undertaking the four modernizations. The Lei Feng spirit embodies the socialist spiritual civilization. In the course of building a socialist spiritual civilization, our people need a generation of new men like Lei Feng who was utterly devoted to others without any thought of himself and who served the people wholeheartedly. Our party needs fine party members like Lei Feng who had deep love for it, followed its instructions and acted accordingly. Our army needs heroic fighters like Lei Feng who feared neither hardship nor death. To accomplish the great cause of the four modernizations as quickly as possible, we should promote Lei Feng's spirit of the nail [meaning grasping every available minute, as Lei Feng did, to delve into revolutionary theory like a nail being driven into a piece of wood], assiduously study science and technology and train large numbers of scientists and technicians.

Carrying out extensive activities in learning from Lei Feng is of great immediate significance for implementing the important policy of making further economic readjustment and achieving further political stability. Comrade Lei Feng will always be an example for us to emulate, and his spirit will always be a stimulus to our advance. People in all trades and professions in our region should vigorously carry out activities to learn from Comrade Lei Feng so that the flowers of the Lei Feng spirit will bloom in a riot of color in the urban and rural areas. In particular, young people of various nationalities should follow the example set by Lei Feng and it is necessary to step up their education on the four fundamental principles. Vigorous efforts should be made to carry out activities with the stress on decorum, courtesy, sanitation and order as well as on the beauty of mind, language, behavior and environment. At the same time, it is necessary to reeducate people on the nationality policy, to strengthen the unity between the army and the people and the unity of various nationalities and to wage a resolute struggle against various unhealthy trends of thought detrimental to stability and unity.

Under the party's leadership we should start doing things by ourselves right now, bring about a new upsurge in learning from Comrade Lei Feng and contribute to building a highly developed socialist spiritual civilization.

CYL Forum

OW050844 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] On the afternoon of 3 March, the autonomous regional CYL Committee held a discussion meeting of models in learning from Lei Feng and fostering new tendencies.

At the meeting, a responsible comrade of the autonomous regional party committee stressed that it is necessary to promptly carry out activities throughout Xinjiang to encourage people to learn from Lei Feng, to foster new tendencies and to be vanguards in building a socialist spiritual civilization. Party organizations at various levels should strengthen their leadership over such activities, and people's organizations and the concerned departments should coordinate closely with one another in this regard in order to carry out these activities successfully.

Present were Wang Feng, first secretary of the regional party committee; (Hu Dingsheng), second secretary of the regional party committee; Han Jincao, secretary of the regional party committee; Ren Gebai, Standing Committee member and organization department director of the regional party committee; and responsible persons of the regional Women's Federation and the departments concerned.

Wang Feng, (Hu Dingsheng) and Han Jincao made ebullient speeches at the discussion meeting. They said: Lei Feng grew up nurtured by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. [Words indistinct] The Lei Feng spirit radiates with communism and is a crystallization of a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization. The Lei Feng spirit has inspired us to advance in the past, and it will continue to do so. The Lei Feng spirit will (?exist forever). By carrying out extensive activities to learn from Lei Feng and carry forward his spirit, we will develop the political situation of stability and unity. This is of great significance for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and for building a socialist spiritual and a socialist material civilization. Therefore, it is necessary to promptly carry out activities throughout Xinjiang to encourage people to learn from Lei Feng, to foster new tendencies and to be vanguards in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL Central Committee, the All-China Women's Federation and six other organizations recently proposed conducting five stresses and four beauties activities. It is hoped that all people throughout Xinjiang, especially the young people, will enthusiastically respond to this proposal and take an active part in these activities.

In carrying out these activities, we should do a good job in uniting various nationalities and in uniting the army and the people according to Xinjiang's actual conditions. This is very important to us in Xinjiang, a multinational border region.

Attending the discussion meeting were nearly 200 persons, including representatives of factories, mines, government offices, schools, PLA units, advanced collectives and individuals in learning from Lei Feng and outstanding CYL cadres. Six representatives spoke at the meeting.

URUMQI SATELLITE OBSERVING STATION HONORED

OW022328 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1620 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] The Urumqi satellite observing station of the Chinese Academy of Sciences has again been rated the number one collective in visual observation in the academy's satellite observation system in 1980. The station has also been named the No 3 collective in double-frequency Doppler observation in the academy's system for 1980. Four comrades have been awarded the honorary title of outstanding observers.

XINING CYL HOLDS LEARN-FROM-LEI FENG RALLY

SK050927 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The Xining Municipal CYL Committee held a rally yesterday morning in its auditorium to mobilize the youth throughout the municipality to learn from Lei Feng and establish new social morale. (Gao Renyuan), deputy secretary of the Xining municipal party committee, delivered a mobilization report at the rally.

He said: Under the new historical conditions, Comrade Lei Feng still is a brilliant example to emulate. The Lei Feng spirit is of great educational significance and is inspiring.

He urged: At present, we should combine the learn-from-Lei Feng movement with our efforts to adhere to the four basic principles and to solve youth's ideological problems. Emphasis should be placed on the following three points:

First, learn from Lei Feng's high-level consciousness of showing ardent love for the party, the motherland and socialism, get rid of the fear of difficulties and of near-sighted ideology, establish the strong confidence of a master and devote ourselves to the four modernizations.

Second, learn from Lei Feng's selfless spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people, resist and criticize the bourgeois ultraleft ideology of harming others to benefit oneself, being bent solely on profits and doing everything only for money and establish a revolutionary outlook on life.

Third, learn from Lei Feng's way of leading a simple life and working hard for the country's prosperity, take the whole situation into account, be proud and happy to endure hardship, work in a down-to-earth manner and begin from self, from now and from trifles to promote the economic readjustment and the stability and unity.

He said: It is hoped that the learn-from-Lei Feng movement will arouse a new social morale and help build Xining into a new people's socialist city.

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CHENG MENG ON 'NEW SITUATION' IN CCP LEADERSHIP

HK050920 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 41, 1 Mar 81 pp 7-9

[Dispatch from Beijing by Lo Ping [5012 0393]: "New Situation in the Upper Levels of the CCP"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] INCIDENTS WHICH PROVIDE FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Hua Guofeng has been the top "man in the news" in China during the past few months. People throughout the world know that the chairman of the CCP Central Committee, who has submitted his resignation, is waiting to be relieved of his post. By the time the 6th plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and the 12th party congress open, he will have been replaced by Hu Yaobang. However, during the period from the first day of the solar new year to the first day of the lunar new year, Hua Guofeng disappeared and then reemerged again. This has somehow aroused people's suspicions.

Why did Hua Guofeng not attend the CCP's New Year's Day tea party?

Why did Hua Guofeng reappear and hold a meeting with Hoang Van Hoan just before the lunar new year?

Why did Hua Guofeng not show up at the spring festival get-together in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing?

All these incidents provide food for thought.

HUA GUOFENG'S ABSENCE MANEUVER

When there is a puzzle, there will be a solution. There are rarely puzzles which can never be solved. There has long been a story circulating in Beijing: Hua Guofeng was originally supposed to attend the New Year's Day tea party. However, he ultimately refused to do so. Why did he refuse to attend the party? Let us first learn about a somewhat legendary story:

It began on the afternoon of 1 January.

It was already some 18 minutes past the originally scheduled time for the beginning of the New Year's Day tea party, but Hua Guofeng, who had promised to attend and preside over the tea party, had not yet arrived at the Great Hall of the People. What should be done? Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang became very anxious so, Hu Yaobang went to Hua Guofeng's residence to urge him to come.

When Hu Yaobang entered the courtyard of Hua's residence, there was silence. He was very impatient; he did not wait for an attendant to pass on the message about his arrival and shouted in a loud voice:

"Chairman Hua! It's time for the tea party. Let's go to the party!"

Someone answered and came out. However, it was not Hua Guofeng but Hua's wife Han Zhijun. She told Hu Yaobang that Hua Guofeng was resting in the small yard.

Han then led the way and Hu Yaobang went to the small yard. On seeing that Hua Guofeng was wearing casual clothes and resting in a chair, Hu Yaobang was rather surprised. He quickly asked Hua to go and attend the tea party. Hua Guofeng smiled wily and said that he was sick and unable to attend the party. Hu then made repeated efforts to persuade Hua Guofeng and asked him to keep the cardinal principles in mind and take the overall situation into account. At the same time, Hu pointed out that since Hua had originally agreed to attend and preside over the tea party, he should not go back on his word. However, none of his persuasion or advice had any effect; Hua Guofeng resolutely refused to go. Hu Yaobang thus left in a huff.

There was a slight echo of faint sounds of discussions in the Great Hall of the People where many small round tables were placed for the tea party. As Hu Yaobang returned to the site of the tea party, the people suddenly became silent, probably because they realized that Hua Guofeng was not going to show up. There was a look of surprise on everyone's face. Nonetheless, a happy and relaxed atmosphere quickly filled the site of the party of more than 100 people. Deng Xiaoping asked Hu Yaobang to preside over the party. Hu Yaobang stood up and made a speech with words like "toast with a cup of tea" and "the friendship between gentlemen may appear indifferent but is pure like water," which won warm applause....

This "story" which spread among the CCP upper levels has told people: Hua Guofeng was reportedly sick, but he gave a prior notification that he was not going to attend the party.

POLITICAL SICKNESS AND TRICKS

What was Hua Guofeng's sickness?

It was probably mainly a political sickness.

Since the Political Bureau meeting held from the middle of last November to the beginning of last December, which unanimously accepted Hua Guofeng's resignation request and decided to make a recommendation to the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee to remove Hua Guofeng from his office as party chairman, Hua Guofeng's state of mind has become rather abnormal. During this period, news spread overseas saying that Hua and Deng were on bad terms. To clarify this point: It was decided at the central work conference held in the middle of last December that Hua Guofeng would preside over the tea party held by the CCP Central Committee on New Year's Day 1981. Why did Hua Guofeng at first agree to preside over the tea party and then break his promise? It was not so simple as his suffering from political sickness. One particularly significant reason was that Hua Guofeng believed that his refusal to attend the party would incite and encourage his sympathizers' feelings of discontent toward Deng and Hu. Therefore, he adopted an attitude of "uncooperativeness." Nevertheless, he made an overestimation of his own strength and a wrong assessment of the situation. As a matter of fact, indeed some veteran cadres in the army have had some objections toward the way Deng Xiaoping has handled the Hua Guofeng issue and some of them even abused Deng with coarse language for his going back on his word to Hua, saying "it was you who held him up and it was also you who pulled him down." However, the number of those people who stand with Hua Guofeng is somehow too small to get anywhere. Thus, although Hua Guofeng went back on his word and deliberately allowed the tea party to expose the problem, his plot to demonstrate his own "strength" and deal blows at his political opponents failed.

First, the tea party was conducted in a happy and harmonious atmosphere;

Second, the group which "supports" Hua was kept silent and laid low; and

Third, those who know the details of the incident are sympathetic with Deng and Hu.

THE ATTEMPT TO BE CLEVER ENDS UP AS A BLUNDER

Hua's refusal to attend the tea party indeed exposed the problem. Moscow thus seized on this and opened its mouth, saying that Hua Guofeng's absence from the tea party demonstrated that Hua was forced to resign. Nonetheless, even if it was a fact, it was quite normal. The people in Beijing early held that Hua Guofeng was far from having the makings of a party leader. "Without (Chairman) Mao Zedong, there would be no (Chairman) Hua Guofeng." Despite the fact that Hua scored a meritorious achievement in the righteous act of smashing the gang of four and Hua should not be completely negated, his achievement was somehow quite limited. [paragraph continues]

He has inherited the ultraleftist line of Mao Zedong and the gang of four. Whereas the pernicious influence has not been eliminated, he still wanted to do some tricks. The damage done to the state as a result of these has not been small. As far as I know, ever since last year's fifth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, the members of the CCP Central Committee, ministers, provincial CCP Committee members and other party members at relatively high levels in all localities have been deliberating a change of posts for Hua Guofeng. They are implementing the principle of "picking the good and selecting the capable for public posts," so why should this be surprising? Therefore, it was surely a voluntary act on Hua Guofeng's part to put forth his resignation at the Political Bureau meeting last November and December. Nonetheless, it would also be correct to say that he was compelled by party spirit and resigned "involuntarily." Moreover, Hua Guofeng's absence at the tea party, which violated organizational discipline, served very well to demonstrate that it is only just for him to give up his posts in favor of more capable people.

HE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO RETAIN HIS VICE CHAIRMANSHIP

What I am trying to say here is that as a result of Hua Guofeng's intricate scheme, his prestige has dropped even further. Somebody later added a postscript to the story which spread among senior cadres at the upper levels: When Hu Yaobang left Hua's residence after he had failed in his attempt to persuade Hua to attend the tea party, he deliberately and loudly said: "Hua Guofeng, don't think that the earth will stop rotating without you!" It was meant to be heard by Madam Hua. This postscript was probably just something "made up," yet it did manifest the feelings of some of the people. What Hua got for his absence maneuver was actually a negative result. It was said that many members of the CCP Central Committee have decided to vote down at this year's forthcoming 12th party congress the recommendation by the Political Bureau meeting last year to name Hua Guofeng as vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee.

Friends in Beijing told me: Hua Guofeng probably felt that he was isolated, realized that the "group supporting Hua" would not get anywhere and also was worried that he might not even be able to retain his vice chairmanship in the future. Therefore, when Hu Yaobang arranged a meeting between this party chairman, who has not yet officially quit his post, and Hoang Van Hoan during the spring festival, Hua not only "gladly agreed," but also stopped causing anymore difficulties. These incidents have demonstrated that Deng and Hua have shown the utmost tolerance and patience toward Hua. They have acted according to organizational principles and have implemented the Political Bureau decision on letting Hua Guofeng continue to receive certain foreign guests. Of course, this may again be some kind of "maneuver."

BETWEEN HUA AND YE

As for the fact that Hua Guofeng did not attend the spring festival get-together of more than 10,000 people in Beijing, it was really something which needed no speculation. As a matter of fact, only Li Xiannian and Zhao Ziyang attended the get-together and Deng and Hu were both absent. Friends in Beijing expect that Hua Guofeng will probably still meet foreign guests before the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee.

The general impression, especially in the eyes of the people overseas, is that Hua Guofeng and Ye Jianying are relatively close in certain aspects. Just before the spring festival, Ye Jianying wrote a poem to celebrate the festive season. The first two lines of the poem read: "Whereas the supersession of the old by the new is the law of nature, a new generation of thriving people has risen to succeed and carry forward the revolutionary cause." It was said that a gentleman interpreted the second line as meaning that Hua Guofeng should continue in the post of party chairman. This was actually a misunderstanding. If Ye Jianying really lauded Hua Guofeng as such, the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY would never have dispatched his poem throughout the country. This is just commonsense. [paragraph continues]

The 5 February RENMIN RIBAO carried in prominent position on the front page a report about Ye Jianying attending a get-together in Guangzhou and his inscription of his poem "Spring Festival in 1981." It was in fact a manifestation of an atmosphere of happiness and harmony.

DENG XIAOPING IS STABILIZING THE ARMED FORCES

Harmony cannot be something absolute. All statements and actions in terms of absolutes are not appropriate. For example, recently the core group of the CCP has gradually adopted organizational measures to resolutely dismiss those cadres, especially those relatively senior cadres, who resisted the line of the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, no matter whether they are in the army or in the civil service. Can we say that there was "harmony" when these operations were performed? Of course not. Harmony toward the obstinate elements means disharmony toward the overall situation. Sure enough, harmony ensued after the operations. At present, there is greater stability in the army than in the past. It was said that following the current rectification, Deng Xiaoping has basically gained control of the backbone forces in the army. Of course, Deng's work in the army has not yet concluded. It was not without reason that during this period he will take charge of the work of the Central Military Commission in accordance with the resolution of the Political Bureau (he will not officially take the office as chairman of the Central Military Commission before the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee).

Among the party and government departments, principal cadres who have resisted the line of the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee are also gradually being replaced. It was said that Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Xu Jiatun was once under scrutiny for his alleged involvement in developing the personality cult for Hua Guofeng. Later, Xu Jiatun made a serious self-criticism of his mistake and at the same time, investigation showed that Xu does not belong to the group of people who resisted the line of the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee. He was therefore able to retain his post. It can thus be seen that Deng and Hu have upheld the correct principles and drawn a clear line of demarcation in their work of organizational rectification.

A CARRIAGE DRAWN BY THREE HORSES OR FOUR HORSES?

A friend of mine in Beijing had read the "Dispatch From Beijing" in the No 40 issue of CHENG MING reporting on the new situation of a carriage drawn by three horses in the CCP. He asked me:

"Is it actually a carriage drawn by three horses or four horses?"

I sense that his question was not yet complete and therefore asked: "Do you mean Zhao Ziyang is also drawing the carriage?"

My friend smiled and nodded. I then explained: "In fact Zhao Ziyang is surely also a member of the 'new system.'" However, what I was talking about were personages at party chairman level--Hu Yaobang is the nominated party chairman to take up the office and Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun are both vice chairmen, whereas Zhao Ziyang is still just a Political Bureau Standing Committee member at the moment. Therefore, I only said "a carriage drawn by three horses." "Of course, we may also say that it is a carriage drawn by four horses."

The formation of the new system of Deng, Hu, Chen and Zhao is beneficial to promoting stability and unity in the upper levels in the CCP and also the implementation of the line of third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee. However, I agree with the view of many intellectuals in Beijing. To achieve stability in the political situation throughout the country, two things must be achieved: First, it is necessary to thoroughly rectify party work style and second, it is necessary to establish socialist democracy. These are aimed at promoting and improving the relations between the cadres and the masses and between the party and the masses. If those relations are not improved, "stability and unity" is nothing more than an empty slogan.

SHIVER IN THE COLD CURRENT

During these days, the intellectuals in Beijing have once again felt the coming of the cold current of "tightening up." They said: "Here comes winter, and it is naturally chilly. However, what is so strange is that the political cold current has always followed suit!" People are very dissatisfied with the practice of "tightening up" and are very indignant about the unscrupulous labeling of those people who are bold enough to completely emancipate their minds as "antiparty and antisocialist." Some people predicted that a new political campaign might take place under a new form. In short, people are very disturbed. We should like to ask: In this circumstance, how can there be real stability in the overall situation? The CCP propaganda machine emphasized: The democratization of the life in the country must be gradually achieved under the condition of stability and unity. However, if democratization is not gradually realized, will there be stability and unity? The two things are dialectically related. An emphasis of either side will mean making the mistake of being too metaphysical.

Disgusting cold current, go away!

TA KUNG PAO ON YOUTHS AIDING XINJIANG INCIDENT

HK060623 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 4 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Tien Ming [3944 2494]: "'Troublemaking' by Youths Aiding Xinjiang"]

[Text] Last winter, a small number of people stirred up trouble in some parts of China. These events were reported by both central and local publications. The work conference of the CCP Central Committee held last December clearly pointed out that only when stability and unity were consolidated could economic readjustment be carried out. The conference also regarded the problem of troublemaking as a destabilizing factor and suggested that this problem "not be treated lightly."

Newspapers on the mainland classify the so-called troublemakers into five categories. The first category includes a small number of counterrevolutionary elements who distribute reactionary leaflets in an attempt to oppose the people's democratic dictatorship. The second category includes the remnants of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who use the methods of the "Great Cultural Revolution" to stir up trouble and launch counterattacks. The third category includes those who desire to see the world plunged into chaos. Most of them flaunt the banner of "democracy," publish illegal publications and spread rumors to confuse people's thinking. The fourth category includes the remnant forces of the old exploiting classes who are reverting to their old ways. They are indulging in speculation and profiteering and they disrupt the economy. The last category includes those who have been influenced by the ideology and work style of the old society. They are indulging in gambling, superstition, drug trafficking and drug taking, abducting women and other criminal activities. They also tempt people to degenerate morally.

As Beijing has stressed that this question "should not be treated lightly," it has been widely rumored that Beijing will adopt an "ironhanded policy." In fact, no country ruled by law treats troublemaking lightly.

Of course, we should not treat all troublemakers with an "iron hand." Most of them can be guided to follow the proper way through education and persuasion.

The problem of troublemaking by youths aiding Xinjiang was gradually solved in this way. At the beginning, this incident was sensational. It was rumored that tens of thousands of people had rushed to Shanghai to stir up trouble and even to hold demonstrations in the street. However, this was not true. The truth was that some people had gone back to Shanghai to visit their relatives. Some of them took their children with them and made long, arduous journeys. Being hoodwinked and deceived by rumors, some of them refused to go back to Xinjiang and asked to transfer their residence to Shanghai. [paragraph continues]

Then, the people remaining in Xinjiang were also influenced. Some tried to sell their furniture in order to go home with light luggage. Under these circumstances, a desire to return to their home city was incited among the Shanghai youths in Xinjiang.

About 3 months ago, old General Wang Zhen personally went to Xinjiang. Wang Zhen was the pioneer who led hundreds of thousands of the people's soldiers to open up wastelands in Xinjiang and Heilongjiang 30 years ago. Together with General Tao Shiyue, he organized the Xinjiang Construction Corps. After several years of arduous work, they turned the Gobi Desert into fertile farmlands and won the fervent support of the compatriots of all nationalities in Xinjiang. This old general loved everything in Xinjiang. During the current trip to Xinjiang, he told the youths that when he retired, he would return to Xinjiang and spend his remaining years in that lovely place. It was obvious that the aim of this talk was to encourage the youths aiding Xinjiang to set their minds on their work in Xinjiang. In fact, over the past 30 years, the minority nationalities, including the Uygur nationality, and the Han nationality in Xinjiang have been developing through hard work this border region area which has rich resources. They have also sung in chorus the song "Xinjiang is a good place." Two years ago, Yang Yongqing, an Overseas Chinese woman who came from Shanghai to settle in Xinjiang, told me her feelings about living and working there when we talked under a white poplar in Xinjiang. Recently, Xinjiang has sent some minority nationality groups to visit Shanghai. The leader of the group, Mai-mai-ti-ming Tuo-fu, praised the large number of technicians, workers and intellectuals who have left their home city to work in Xinjiang and promote the construction of Xinjiang.

The exemplary role played by the old general, the words from the bottom of the hearts of the brothers of minority nationalities, combined with the concerted efforts of the local Shanghai authorities and the parents and relatives of the youths aiding Xinjiang, eventually helped to gradually solve the so-called troublemaking incident by the youths aiding Xinjiang. After visiting their relatives at the end of February, thousands of youths aiding Xinjiang boarded the train from Shanghai to Urumchi and returned to their respective posts.

This incident was obviously not as serious as it has been made out to be outside China.

LIU TIANFU DISCUSSES DEVELOPING HAINAN

HK020727 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 2 Mar 81 p 1

[Dispatch from WEN WEI PO correspondent Chou Wenchiang in Guangzhou: "Opening Up of Hainan Is on the Agenda"]

[Text] The opening up of Hainan Island is already on the agenda. On the afternoon of 1 March, Liu Tianfu, vice governor of Guangdong Province, Yin Linping, chairman of the Guangdong Provincial CPPCC, Luo Tian, secretary of the Hainan Regional CCP Committee, and Xiao Huanhui, deputy secretary of the Hainan Regional CCP Committee, met Mr Huang Chien, director of the Hong Kong Hainan Chamber of Commerce, in Liuhua guesthouse in Guangzhou. They listened to his opinions on opening up Hainan Island.

Huang Chien talked about his impressions of Hainan Island after several visits. He held: The people's livelihood in Hainan has changed a lot since the smashing of the gang of four, and Hainan has left a particularly deep impression on me since my last visit there in October. I heard and saw that people in Hainan had become rich. We are happy when the people are happy.

Huang Chien is a Hainanese. He has full confidence in building his homeland through investment, and has put forward some tentative plans on opening up Hainan.

Liu Tianfu was very interested in Huang Chien's plans on opening up Hainan. He said: Hainan Island is an unexplored island with rich natural resources. There are bright prospects for development. However, it is necessary to give priority to communications. It is possible to run plane and ship services simultaneously. The ships should be between 3,000 to 5,000 tons, and should carry both passengers and cargo. Everything will be all right if the communications problems are solved.

Regarding the question of joint investment, Liu Tianfu pointed out: We must ensure that the partner companies make profits. He also suggested running cooperation with foreign capital in the aspects of fish breeding, animal husbandry, guesthouse construction and so on. In addition to this, he also mentioned that there is great potential in bauxite production where industry is concerned.

Liu Tianfu stressed: In order to open up Hainan, it is necessary to implement an open policy. It is necessary to give preferential treatment to joint venture companies and impose taxation on their profits. Liu Tianfu also suggested establishing special zones and setting up factories in areas which are easily accessible, and building resorts for tourists in beautiful and scenic areas.

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